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IRONCLADS GO INTO COMMISSION

Two Vessels Laid Up for Two Years Will Be Brought Out.

THE OFFICERS ARE ASSIGNED

Miantonomah and Katahdin Are To Leave Navy Yard Next Week.

GOVERNMENT EXPLAINS MOVEMENT

Both Ships Are Worth a Place in the Navy of Any Country and Are Ready To Fight—Both Will Be Fully Manned and Sent Out.

Washington, March 1.—Orders were issued at the navy department late this evening to put the ironclads Miantonomah and Katahdin into commission on the 10th instant. They are now at the League Island navy yard, where they have been laid up for a year or two past.

It is said at the department that the purpose for putting them in commission is to make berths for the survivors of the Maine now at Key West, waiting on the court of inquiry which without doubt will have finished with them by the 10th.

The Miantonomah is a formidable double-turreted monitor carrying four ten-inch guns. She is of 3,990 tons displacement and steams ten and a half knots per hour. In addition to her main battery she carried a good secondary battery of rapid fire guns and her turrets are clad with eleven and a half-inch armor.

Her commander has not yet been definitely selected, but the remainder of her officers will be as follows:

Lieutenant Commander Wilson, executive officer; Lieutenant Underwood, navigator; Lieutenants Hogg, Gill and Ensign Colman, watch officers; Passed Assistant Surgeon Weaver and Chief Engineer Parks.

Freak in Naval Architecture.

The Katahdin, otherwise known as the Ammen ram, is a freak in naval architecture and, although opinions are divided as to her qualities, there is little doubt that her presence in any harbor would make an enemy anxious.

She lies mostly under water with a turtle back of stell varying in thickness from two and a half to six inches, and the theory of her designer, Admiral Ammen, was that this armor plate could not be struck directly by a shot from another vessel and that any such shot would be harmlessly deflected by the sloping steel deck. In action the conning tower and smoke stack are about all of the ship that would present a mark. The former is made of steel eighteen inches thick.

The Katahdin is a ram pure and simple, having in the way of weapons of offense nothing except her sharp steel beak and a few small rapid fire guns to keep off boarders or torpedo boats.

Designed for High Speed.

When she was designed her speed was placed at a very high mark, but she did not realize expectations owing to her peculiar under water model. Her personnel will be as follows:

Captain Commander Wilde, at present naval secretary of the lighthouse board; executive officer, Lieutenant Lowe; navigator, Lieutenant Culver; chief engineer Beig and Ensign Campbell. The two vessels have crews respectively of 150 and 90 men.

It was just learned at the navy department today why the Maine was tied up to a buoy in Havana harbor instead of anchoring, a fact which has been the base for some of the theories as to the cause of the disaster. It is stated that not only is a man-of-war at a buoy at a much better place for quick service than when anchored, but it appears that if a ship casts her anchor in Havana harbor, so foul and polluted with yellow fever and other disease germs is the mud that adheres to it when it is hoisted, that the ship must go into quarantine upon her return to any Florida port.

An indication that the court of inquiry is either far from having reached any conclusion or else is disposed with a view to meeting future criticsm, to collect all possible evidence whether it be deemed essential or not, is the call to their assistance of experts. It has already been a matter of comment that with all the ability comprised in this court of inquiry it has one weak spot, namely, the lack of practical experience of the construction of a ship in its members. This is no part of the duty of a line officer, so that no reflection is carried by the statement.

Court Calls for Ship Builders.

To remedy their shortcomings the court has called upon the department to send to their aid a constructor and a carpenter, and in compliance with the request Secretary Long has directed Naval Constructor Hoover and Carpenter Holm to report to the court at Key West.

It is expected that they will go to Havana when the court returns there, and from their familiarity with the structure of the Maine, on which both of these men worked when she was built in the New York navy yard, they will be of great assistance not only in suggesting easy methods of work for the divers, but also in identifying portions of the wreck. The latter consideration is one of the greatest importance in view of the statements that have come from Havana to the effect that some of the ship's bottom plates have been found in the debris above water.

It is said at the department that if this is true the fact will be of importance.

But, it is added, it would not be necessarily conclusive evidence as to the source of the explosion, for it is conceivable that as the deck was blown up it might easily have pulled up with it some of the frames and bottom plating which are rigidly attached by rivets.

Without doubt the two experts will be much better qualified than the line officers or divers to identify any such pieces of plate.

Long Talked Too Freely.

The main interest of the day in connection with the Maine inquiry centered in a statement by Secretary Long, following the cabinet meeting that in his personal opinion any official participation by the Spanish government in the blowing up of the Maine was now practically eliminated from the situation.

This statement was not of a formal or official character and was made by Mr. Long as he walked away from the white house.

As usual the various cabinet officers were besieged with inquiries as to the questions before the meeting and in response to these importunities the secretary rather casually summed up the situation in a few words, stating that most of the time had been given to the outrages of colored postmasters in the south.

Naturally the Cuban situation had been gone over, he said, but there were no actual developments and he felt that public excitement over the subject had materially abated. Then he added the statement, in the same passing way, that any participation by the Spanish government in the blowing up of the Maine was practically eliminated, in his judgment. This last remark was speedily given wide circulation apart from the quieting references which had accompanied it.

No Official Declaration.

It immediately started much comment and discussion, and when Mr. Long returned to the navy department after lunch he found that what he had intended to convey was being given the force of an official declaration that Spain's responsibility for the disaster had been eliminated. In order to make clear his meaning as a personal expression of opinion, Mr. Long dictated the following statement:

"The main things we talked about in cabinet were the outrages on the postmasters, one a white man in Georgia and one a colored man in South Carolina.

"In regard to the Cuban question, I said I thought things were growing quieter every day, and as far as my judgment went, I was inclined to think that any official participation on the part of the Spanish government in the disaster was now practically eliminated."

The foregoing conveyed all that Mr. Long desired to say on the subject, and this much was given only to offset enlarged versions of what he had said. Persons occupying the closest relations with the secretary said that the opinion expressed was such as any one might give with the facts now at hand. It was not in any sense, it was explained, a conclusion drawn from new evidence, not made public, either from the court of inquiry or any officer now concerned in the inquiry.

Neither facts nor intimations have come from such sources, it is said at the department, which would serve as the basis for an opinion.

The official declaration of Senor Du Bosc, the Spanish charge d'affaires, that no mine or submarine defenses exist in the harbor of Havana had come to the attention of Secretary Long, and this statement from the authorized representative of the Spanish government was felt to have been given its due weight in the opinion expressed by the secretary.

Is Trying To Hedge.

It was pointed out by persons bearing close relations to the secretary that language used was "official participation" on the part of the Spanish government. This, it was said, had no bearing on the question of Spain's responsibility. The "official participation" of Spain was one thing, while the responsibility of Spain in case the disaster proved to be of external origin was quite another thing. The secretary's statement was restricted, it was explained, to exculpating Spain from direct official knowledge and participation in the affair. In case it was shown that the act was due to some fanatic or person unconnected with the government, then the question of Spain's responsibility would still be open. Mr. Long was much surprised that so much attention had been given to his passing allusion.

Aside from this incident the day brought forth few developments of importance relating to the Maine. No dispatches of any character from Key West, where the court of inquiry is sitting, were given out during the day, and as the rule of publicity is still in force, presumably nothing came from that quarter. The vessel movements announced during the day were devoid of significance.

The only word received by the navy department from Havana came late tonight in the following telegram from Captain Sigsbee:

"Bache leaves today for Tortugas with all the wounded men now here, five in all, as follows:

"Mattison, Cahill, Allen, Webber and Mack; all able to walk except Mattison, whose jaw was broken. Bache takes one unrecognized body. Will probably take four wounded men from Tortugas to Key West. Bache will report to the flagship Thursday before entering Key West. Cannot tell when more bodies may be expected at Key West, but Bache should return promptly."

ASSISTANT SECRETARY DAY.

Ohio Citizen Upon Whose Shoulders the Work of McKinley's Premier Has Been Placed Since General Lee's Telegrams Have Called for Quick Action.

COURT OF INQUIRY KEEPS ITS SECRETS

Number of Witnesses Examined During Second Day's Session.

INFORMATION WAS GUARDED

All Sorts of Letters and Suggestions Are Laid Before the Board.

INVESTIGATORS WILL RETURN TO HAVANA

Indications Are That the Court Is Obtaining Additional Knowledge with Each Witness.

Key West, Fla., March 1.—The second day's session of the court of inquiry is over and nothing new is known regarding the fate of the Maine outside the members of the court.

Some who confidently declared a week ago that the court had already found that the vessel was intentionally blown up have modified this conviction and for the most part admit that such reports must have been based largely on speculation.

Even naval officers are apparently as much in the dark as the civilians as to what the court's opinion is at the present moment. Excellent progress has been made in the examinations and the court will probably finish its work here tomorrow, when its members will be taken back to Havana on the Mangrove.

Interest in the proceedings flagged somewhat today, owing to the utter futility of all attempts to gratify the general curiosity.

The correspondent of the Associated Press placed before one of the members of the court the letter signed "Maquinista" (Machinist), giving alleged details of the filling of the Maine's torpedo holes with dynamite cartrdges and their subsequent explosion by electric wires. The members of the court in question said that neither the letter nor its developments had been officially before the court.

Letters Are Abundant.

The Cubans here are constantly receiving mysterious missives from Havana purporting to reveal the method by which the Maine was sent to destruction, but, as there are as many suggestions or theories as there are letters, little reliance can be placed upon any.

Most of the morning session of the court was devoted to verifying testimony previously given. Four engineer officers and eight enlisted men of the Maine were examined.

The engineers examined were Passed Assistant Engineer Morris, Assistant Engineer Bowers, Cadets (engineer division) Washington and Crenshaw.

The afternoon session of the court began at 2 o'clock and an adjournment was taken about 4 until 10 tomorrow morning. The whole number of enlisted men examined during the day is ten.

Admiral Sicard has requested Dr. Malloney, mayor of Key West, to prevent a local demonstration when the funeral of the Maine's dead occurs. He has asked that in the event of a parade being formed by the residents only American flags shall be displayed.

No Demonstration at Funeral.

Mayor Malloney has promised to carry out Admiral Sicard's wishes as far as possible, but doubts whether the strong Cuban and anti-Spanish sentiment can be suppressed.

All the funeral arrangements will be under the direction of Commander McCalla, of the Marblehead. As now planned, small details of marines will be landed from the vessels here and at the Tortugas, and the artillery at the barracks will join in paying the last honors.

The services will probably be held Thursday. Interment will take place in the city cemetery.

The general situation here remains the same. The fleet has not moved, though there are signs of activity, which give rise to a rumor that an important naval step is contemplated. Admiral Sicard, when questioned on this point this afternoon, merely reiterated his remark of yesterday.

"There is no movement today. The ships have steam up always and they can go anywhere."

A high naval official said today:

"Perhaps the court of inquiry may return to Havana on board the cruiser Marblehead or on board the Nashville, instead of the coast survey boat Bache. The Marblehead would be especially suitable. She has a remarkably strong electric light plant."

CRUISER VIZCAYA REACHES HAVANA

Spanish Battleship Greeted with Bands and Bunting.

LAUNCHES FILL THE HARBOR

Queen Regent's Loyal Subjects Forget Maine Disaster for the Minute.

GREAT CROWDS THRONG THE WHARF

Officers of the Warship Are Treated as Conquering Heroes as They Come in Sight and Will Be Lionized When They Land Today.

Havana, March 1.—The Spanish cruiser Vizcaya arrived off Morro castle at 6 o'clock this evening, after a good voyage from New York.

She was met by scores of steam launches and gayly decorated vessels with bands, and as she steamed to her moorings enthusiastic welcomes were shouted from all the quays, which were lined with thousands of people.

The streets and plazas were gay with bunting, rockets were discharged, and there was continuous cheering from all the boats.

The mayor of Havana, Marquis De Esteban, as director of the festivities, was the first to board the vessel, going out in General Blanco's launch.

The officers of the Vizcaya will call first upon Admiral Manterola and then on the captain general.

The Almirante Oquendo is expected from the Canaries at an early day, and she also will be given a popular welcome.

Proctor Calls on Blanco.

Senator Proctor, with his friend, Colonel Parker, and Consul General Lee, made a call of courtesy by appointment today on Captain General Blanco. Secretary Jose Congosto accompanied the party and acted as interpreter.

General Blanco received his visitors with great cordiality and a pleasant talk on general matters ensued.

Senator Proctor said he was glad to visit the beautiful island and hoped to see some of the interior.

General Blanco referred to a visit he had paid to the United States when he was a young man and could speak more English than he can now, though, as he said, this greater fluency was probably due to the opportunity he had of conversing with the handsome American women.

To a suggestion by Senator Proctor that he ought to repeat his visit, General Blanco smilingly replied that he feared he was too old now. The captain general thanked the Americans for calling and said he would return Senator Proctor's visit upon the return of the latter from the interior. This ended the interview.

Divers Making Headway.

The divers on the Right Arm got to work this morning in earnest. Captain Everett, chief of the divers, was in charge and the water being lower than usual, it was seen that the steerage hatch was partly clear, though blocked to some extent by one of the smokestacks.

The divers succeeded in entering the after torpedo department, where they hoped to find the bodies of Lieutenants Jenkins and Merritt, as well as the remains of members of the crew of the battleship. The officers mentioned were last seen in the after torpedo compartment. Up to this afternoon the divers failed to enter it, there being great danger that the life lines or air hose might catch in the wreckage about the smokestack.

The Spanish officers directing the divers of the government of Spain called on Captain Sigsbee today on board the lighthouse tender Fern and were given all the information they needed.

More American Wounded Leave.

The steamer Bache has been ordered to leave for the Dry Tortugas with five American wounded, all that are now left here, and one body.

This morning a collision occurred between a party of guerillas and several employees of the street cleaning department, near Trillo park. Five policemen interfered to preserve order, and, meeting with resistance, used their revolvers. Four of the combatants were shot and three policemen wounded, one seriously. Three arrests were made.

The affair, however, was only an ordinary street brawl.

CONGRESSMEN GO TO CUBA.

Senators and Members of the House Will Investigate the Island.

Washington, March 1.—A party of senators and members of the house left Washington this afternoon for a trip to Cuba. They go by train to Fortress Monroe and from there will take a private yacht for Havana.

The party will consist of Senators Gallinger, Thurston and Money and Representatives Amos J. Cummings and William Alden Smith and their wives.

Senator Thurston said today that the trip was undertaken for the purpose of making a personal investigation into affairs in Cuba.

"It is not," he said, "in any sense an official tour, but it will naturally give us a better opportunity for investigation than we can possibly have from this distance."

He said the party would be absent about ten days, which would allow several days in Cuba.

HON. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

Brilliant Democratic Leader Enthused a Large Cultured Audience of Alabamians at Tuscaloosa Last Night.

ARE THEY FIXING FOR BIG STRIKE?

Grievance Committee of Locomotive Engineers Hold a Meeting.

OTHER BRANCHES ARE PRESENT

Executive Committee of the Conductors Have a Long Session, Too.

FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN ALSO CONVENE

Louisville and Nashville Officials Will Be Asked To Restore Wages Scale Existing Previous to 1893.

Louisville, Ky., March 1.—The grievance committee of the locomotive engineers of the Louisville and Nashville railroad held a meeting today at Library hall, with Chairman D. W. Thompson, of Nashville, presiding. The executive committee of the Louisville and Nashville conductors was also in session this afternoon at Library hall.

The committees held a joint meeting late in the afternoon with brakemen, mechanics and firemen employed by the company also present.

It is said a committee was appointed to call upon the officials of the road and demand a restoration of the wages that prevailed previous to September, 1893, when a cut of 10 per cent was made.

None of the members of the committee or the other employees present would discuss the proceedings. The door leading into the hall was closely guarded and no one except Louisville and Nashville employees was allowed to enter. The meeting was adjourned until tomorrow.

The chairman made an address, in which he enjoined strictest secrecy as to the proceedings of the meeting. Said he:

"We have an object in view which is of vital importance to us. We cannot accomplish he object if you men talk. We must effect a perfect organization and must then go about our work quietly."

One of the members said to an Associated Press reporter:

"We'll give you news and plenty of it in a few days. We mean business."

"Is there any possibility of trouble?"

"I cannot say as to that. The company can settle the whole trouble if it will, and we are going to give it a good chance before we take any action."

The members of the various sub-committees which were appointed to call upon certain officials refuse to give their names. The Louisville and Nashville officials also refuse to talk.

The meeting will be continued tomorrow and some definite action is expected.

SENOR SAGASTA IS SATISFIED.

Spanish Marine Minister Is Trying To Buy More Warships.

Madrid, March 1.—The premier, Senor Sagasta, is quoted in an interview as saying that he expects very satisfactory news from Cuba before April. In the course of the same interview Senor Sagasta said:

"In view of the increase in the price of grain in Spain, the government has decided to reduce the import dues."

Greater anxiety is visible here in regard to the verdict of the United States naval court of inquiry into the loss of the battleship Maine than was apparent a week ago. The constant rumors of possible hostilities are harassing and weakening the government, and they are also trying the patience of the public.

Admiral Bermejo, the minister of marine, is actively seeking the best means to procure additional warships.

SPAIN DOESN'T ASK FOR TIME.

No Limitation Was Ever Placed Upon Time by the United States.

Washington, March 1.—Concerning the published report that the limitation of time suggested by the United States to Spain for the pacification of Cuba expired today, March 1st, and that the Spanish government was now earnestly negotiating at Washington to secure a two months' extension of the time, an official whose position makes him completely familiar with all such negotiations said:

"The report is absolutely false in every particular. No time limit expires today or at any other specified date, and for that reason there are no negotiations in progress or contemplated for a two months' extension or for any other extension. The report is an invention throughout."

Recent negotiations between the United States and Spain have been confined to the proposed commercial arrangements between this country and Spain, and also between this country and Cuba. These negotiations were carried along by Minister Woodford and Senor Polo y Bernabe, the new minister of Spain. The latter sailed from Gibraltar yesterday and it is understood that he has with him the draft of the new arranegment with Spain.

There will be two distinct conventions, one between the United States and Spain concerning their commercial exchanges and the other relating exclusively to the trade between Cuba and the United States.

Under the autonomous plan granted to Cuba the Spanish government has given the Cubans the right to frame their own tariff arrangements with the United States, subject to the approval of the imperial government. Under this authority the autonomous cabinet has named a commissioner to come to Washington and conclude the agreement. He is expected about the time that the new Spanish minister arrives, so that the negotiations of both agreements will proceed together. As the United States cannot deal directly with Cuba, owing to her colonial status, the commercial agreement nominally will be between the United States and Spain, although the terms will be made by the Cuban autonomists and their commissioner.

It will be under the reciprocity clause of the Dingley tariff act, which permits a 2 0per cent reduction of duty in exchange for concessions to the United States. The reductions affecting Cuba would be mainly those on raw sugar, while the equivalent reductions for the United States would be mainly on flour, bread stuffs, manufactured goods and machinery.

ALGER WILL SELL THE REINDEER

War Department Abandons Its Relief Expedition to Klondike.

Washington, March 1.—The war department has decided to abandon its expedition for the relief of the miners in the Klondike country because the conclusion has been reached that no necessity exists for it.

Secretary Alger has written a letter to Senator Hawley, chairman of the senate committee on military affairs, explaining the department's position and asking that congress take action by joint resolution authorizing the department to dispose of the supplies purchased for the expedition, including the reindeer, which have just arrived from Norway, and to abandon the project entirely.

NAVY DEPARTMENT GETS MONEY

House Committee Recommends Appropriations Requested.

Washington, March 1.—The house committee on naval affairs this afternoon agreed on items of $1,000,000 for the purchase of smokeless powder; $902,000 for the erection of buildings on government ground for the manufacture of smokeless powder, with the necessary machinery and equipment and $60,000 for arming and equipping the naval militia.

The latter item is an increase of $10,000 over the estimates of Secretary Long and provides for arms, accouterments, signal outfits, boats and other equipments and the printing of the necessary books of instruction for the naval militia of the several states under navy department regulations.

The item for the purchase of smokeless powder is identical with the estimate. Several other items of less importance were also acted upon.

WITNESSES REFUSE TO APPEAR.

Carter Courtmartial Is Brought to a Standstill in New York.

New York, March 1.—The courtmartial which is hearing charges of conspiracy, embezzlement and conduct unbecoming an officer, preferred against Captain O. M. Carter, met here today, but almost immediately adjourned until tomorrow owing to the nonappearance of witnesses summoned.

Acting Judge Advocate Colonel Barr said that he had endeavored to get the witnesses to attend, but had not succeeded in doing so. Their failure to appear, he explained, was on the advice of counsel.

The testimony which the court desires to obtain in this city is in regard to the payment of drafts amounting to over $2,000,000 to banking firms here in connection with the contracts indorsed by Captain Carter.

CONCENTRATED AT HONG KONG.

Shanghai Special Says U. S. Squadron Will Operate Against Manila.

London, March 2.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says:

"The United States squadron is concentrated at Hong Kong with a view of active operations against Manila, Philippine islands, in the event of an outbreak of war between the United States and Spain. The squadron, which is powerful, includes the cruisers Olympia, Boston, Raleigh, Concord and Petrel."

BRYAN SPEAKS IN ALABAMA

Kindles the Democratic Fires with Doctrines of the Old Party.

FINANCIAL ISSUE IS DISCUSSED

Eloquent Speech of Silver's Champion at Tuscaloosa Last Night.

ROYAL RECEPTION GIVEN CHIEFTAIN

He Makes a Stirring Appeal to Southern Democrats To Stand by Every Plank in the Chicago Platform and Fight It Out.

By Robert P. McDavid.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., March 1.—(Special.)—Hon. William J. Bryan, whom the people here call the next president of the United States, spoke here tonight. Mr. Bryan was at his best. His audience was responsive and the occasion was full of interest and spirit.

Mr. Bryan reached this city shortly after 10 o'clock this morning. An immense throng was at the depot to greet him, and as he stepped from the train, accompanied by Hon. John W. Tomlinson, of Jefferson, and R. O. Randall, of Etowah, a shout of welcome went up and all the whistles and bells of the town sent out the city's greetings.

The reception committee of citizens escorted Mr. Bryan and his party to the residence of Mr. E. N. C. Snow, a prominent merchant of this city, which is a dwelling of the old colonial style, spacious and elegant in all of its appointments.

There Mr. Bryan rested until about 2 o'clock, at which time he was dined by Mr. and Mrs. Snow, about twenty prominent citizens and visitors being in attendance.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon a public reception was tendered him in Mr. Snow's parlors. Hon. W. W. Brandon and Hon. James J. Mayfield assisted Mr. Snow in presenting to the distinguished guest the hundreds of admirers who called to pay their respects. Promptly at 5 o'clock p. m. Mr. Bryan's party was escorted to carriages and driven about the city. When the vehicles had reached the city hall a deafening cheer went up for Bryan and the carriages were brougnt to a standstill. Mr. Bryan stepped gracefully from the vehicle in which he was riding and returned in his graceful manner his thanks for the ovation. After being taken to the various points of interest about the city the party was driven out to the state university, which is located a mile from town.

Speaks to Students.

The cadets had learned of his coming and were assembled on the campus. As Mr. Bryan's carriage approached the boys sent up a shout and a squad of them caught the reins of the horses' bridles. Another shout or two and the future president saw that further resistance was impossible. He stepped to the ground and made one of the cleverest five-minute speeches ever heard here. At supper at Mr. Snow's Mr. Bryan was presented to another agreeable company, immediately after which he hurried to the theater, where 800 or 900 persons were assembled.

The ovation tendered Mr. Bryan at the opera house tonight was unprecedented.

General George D. Johnston, of Tuscaloosa, introduced the speaker. He pronounced him to be the tribune of the American people, and the audience indorsed the proposition with cordial applause. General Johnston paid Mr. Bryan several handsome compliments and toasted the democratic party with polished eloquence.

Mr. Bryan confined his remarks entirely to the money question. He spoke for two hours and twenty minutes and it was evident there was not a man in the audience but regretted to have him conclude. He said he did not come to Tuscaloosa with any authority, not as a candidate for any office, but as a private citizen, advocating principles he had faith and confidence in. He said he thought with emphasis on the money question and naturally spoke on that subject with vigor. He expressed his regard, however, for an honest opponent. He contended it was useless to try to convert a man to a doctrine, the practice of which would work an injury to him; that people would consider their own interests and suggested that in an election to determine whether cows should be allowed to run at large in a beat the cow owners always voted one way, the non-cow owners the other.

The speaker reminded the audience that a man who presents a new thing must prove its merits. On him rests the burden of proof. The bimetallists of this country are the conservatives, he contended, as they are advocating the policy that has been tried for years, while those who advocated the gold standard are advocating a policy that is new and radical; that centralizes wealth in the grasp of a few. Mr. Bryan then went into an exhaustive discussion of the history of financial legislation in this country.

Silver's Demonetization.

Silver, he said, was not demonetized in 1853, as the opposition frequently contends; that law merely changed the weight of half-dollars, quarters and dimes redeemable in standard money; silver dollars were not affected by it. He said it was sometimes contended that the act of 1833 demonetized silver, but that all he asked was that the law signed by Andrew Jackson that year be re-enacted;

that the law of 1834 merely changed the ratio from 15 to 16 to 1.

From 1792 to 1873, he exclaimed, with emphasis, there never was a day when this nation discriminated against silver at the mint. The United States had bimetallism all this time and not a single political party criticized it. England adopted the gold standard long before, but not until 1873 did anybody suggest this country must adopt its coinage laws to suit England's.

Mr. Bryan developed the fact in a most impressive way that the standard of values in this country had been changed without the knowledge or consent of anybody. It was not discussed. No party made an issue of it, the newspapers did not discuss the proposition and neither did congress.

That is hard to believe, he suggested, but the congressional records prove it. After the change was made it was twenty-three years before any party would father it. That is history, he contended. Even in 1892 the republican party declared that the American people by tradition and interest favored bimetallism.

All Democrats for Silver.

The democrats and populists, of course, declared in favor of it. In 1896 these national parties denounced the gold standard. They announced for independent bimetallism and polled 6,500,000 votes.

The republican platform of 1896 declared that gold must be maintained until leading nations consent to co-operate with this government. He reminded the advocates of the republican congress of having sent a committee to Europe to confer with the countries with reference to co-operating with the United States to secure bimetallism. He insisted this action was an acknowledgemnt that the republicans considered the "standard of civilization" to be an undesirable thing. In France the sentiment in favor of bimetallism was so strong, he said, the French government joined with the committee of congress in begging England to relieve us of the gold standard and President McKinley in his last message expresses gratitude to France for trying to aid us out of our trouble.

Our commission, he explained, went to England encouraged by a resolution of the English parliament to take steps to stop the fluctuations of silver. The United States and France asked England to join in an effort for bimetallism and 350 English labor organizations petitioned the prime minister to relieve the situation; that agriculture in England needed bimetallism, that in December twenty-two bankers of London met at their clearing house and adopted a resolution protesting to any concession being made by the Bank of England.

The English parliament thereupon decided that no change should now take place. The farmers, merchants, manufacturers of England favored bimetallism, but the few financiers who met in the clearing house did not.

Gold Standard Never Indorsed.

Mr. Bryan said the producers of wealth had never indorsed the gold standard in the history of the earth. He deplored the fact that a handful of financiers could determine the policy of 70,000,000 free Americans and said that he was not willing for a few foreigners not in sympathy with our form of government to determine the fortunes and future of his children. He then proceeded to show that the few who favored the gold standard prospered by it. He said there was a moral question involved in the money question. He insisted that the people who talked most about honest money did not want honest money; that a dollar could not advance in value unless property declined proportionately.

He showed the inconsistency of Sherman, Blaine and Carlisle on the money question. He showed that Sherman had said in the senate that contraction of currency must produce a period of great embarrassment to all people excepting capitalists out of debt or persons possessed of annuities. He said if we paid our president in cotton instead of cash he would perhaps favor a different financial policy. He quoted Mr. Blaine as saying in effect that the destruction of silver as money would have an ill effect in all investments excepting those which have a fixed return in values.

Mr. Carlisle in 1878.

He said Mr. Carlisle in 1878 made one of the strongest speeches ever delivered in the English language in favor of free silver. "They charge Carlisle with being against us," he said, "but I think we have the largest share of his favors, as he has never been able to answer that argument he made on our side in 1878."

Mr. Carlisle in this memorable speech, it will be remembered, arrays the holders of idle capital on one side and the struggling masses on the other. Mr. Bryan suggested he could not understand why he should be called a demagogue because he advocated now what those men advocated then. Continuing the speaker said when a man became converted from the gold standard he was always willing to acknowledge what converted him; that men could never explain conversion from bimetallism to the gold standard and seldom attempted it. In a very striking sentence he suggested that if we should adopt bimetallism we would not only break the shackles of a few foreign bondholders from our own wrists, but would give encouragement to struggling workers all over the world.

Some Fine Ridicule.

He said if a financier was asked why he favored the gold standard he would say because the business interests demanded it, because it would be a great injustice to the merchant, to the farmer and the laboring man to abandon it; that bimetallism would be to the advantage of the bankers, but would work a great hardship to the masses. He would claim that for twenty years the bankers have been directing legislation to their own disadvantage and for the benefit of the laboring classes. He did not have to dispute this, he said, but he suggested that if the masses had any gratitude whatever they would rise up and repay this obligation by inaugurating bimetallism and give the glorious money lenders an opportunity to recoup the losses they had sustained by reason of the gold standard.

He ridiculed the statement that there was an abundance of money in this country and recalled the fact that everybody was glad to see money come in from abroad and a big shipment was welcomed in all quarters. That fact was one unquestioned acknowledgment, he thought, that we needed more money. He said as far as he could learn the goldbugs' two explanations of hard times were: First, that the farmers and producers, instead of going to work and making a living, were sitting in the shade smoking pipes and insisting that the government support them; second, that there was an overproduction of farm products and prices were regulated by supply and demand.

He suggested that if both of these propositions were true, and the farmers under the trees should go to work, there would be no telling how cheap things other than money would become. Bimetallists insist there must be more money; that a permanent financial system embracing gold and silver money must be inaugurated.

He said the republican party had in the darkness enacted laws that decreased the value of silver and that the democratic party now sought in the light of day by legislation to restore silver to its proper place alongside of gold, and he could see no heresy whatever in the demands of his party.

He told the history of the Matthews and Teller resolution and showed how his party's opponents were departing from their former declarations and were really the radicals on the money issue.

The speaker criticised the republican congress for its financial heresies and concluded by demonstrating the fact that the ratio of 16 to 1 was the only regular reasonable or possible ratio. He said that those who proposed bimetallism other than independent bimetallism and a ratio other than 16 to 1, opposed both.

When Mr. Bryan concluded the audience applauded until the rafters of the substantial opera house building shook and the proceedings of the meeting concluded with a rally round the next president.

During the two hours and twenty minutes of his speech, which was confined almost entirely to facts and to history, profound attention was given the speaker.

There were perhaps a hundred cadets with their sweethearts in the audience and no power but that of Bryan's masterful oratory could have caused them to refrain from whispering sweet nothings to the girls by their sides, but the young men forgot their pretty partners and became entirely absorbed in the speaker and his theme.

Tomorrow morning Mr. Bryan and party will go to Birmingham, where Mr. Bryan will speak tomorrow night.

At the earnest suggestion of a committee of twelve from Decatur the train which will carry him to Birmingham will be stopped for half an hour at Bessemer, where Mr. Bryan will, from the car platform, deliver a short address to the people.

From Birmingham Mr. Bryan will go to Mobile, thence to Pensacola, thence to Talladega and from there to Montgomery, where he will speak next Monday night.

It is Mr. Bryan's intention to make four speeches in Georgia during next week, one in Atlanta, one in Rome, one in Augusta and the other in Columbus, perhaps. He has not announced the dates for these engagements and cannot do so at this time.

His speech here tonight was a plain, frank, eloquent argument of the financial question, abounding in practical illustrations and spicy suggestions and was entirely free of the clap-trap or jingoism about which the goldite press has printed.

Mr. Bryan completely captivates everybody he comes in contact with. He is the most cordial, most approachable man imaginable. He loves the people; he is one of them, and it is apparent in his every act and utterance.

Getting Well

Are you getting well under the treatment that you are following? If you are using patent medicines or employing physicians, no matter whether they are free or expensive, and you are not getting well, is it right for you to continue and run the risk of dying or becoming incurable? We say NO; make a change. Consult us. It will not cost you a cent for consultation, either at the office or by mail, and if we tell you we can cure you we will guarantee it, if necessary by the best of financial backing. If we cannot cure you we will frankly say so. We have the largest business in the United States in our specialty, and have built up a reputation for skill and honesty that cannot be questioned. We do not claim to treat and cure all diseases, but we do claim to cure those private and delicate diseases peculiar to men and women which form our distinctive specialty.

Call on or write to them and you will certainly be pleased with the results. Consultation is free at office or by mail.

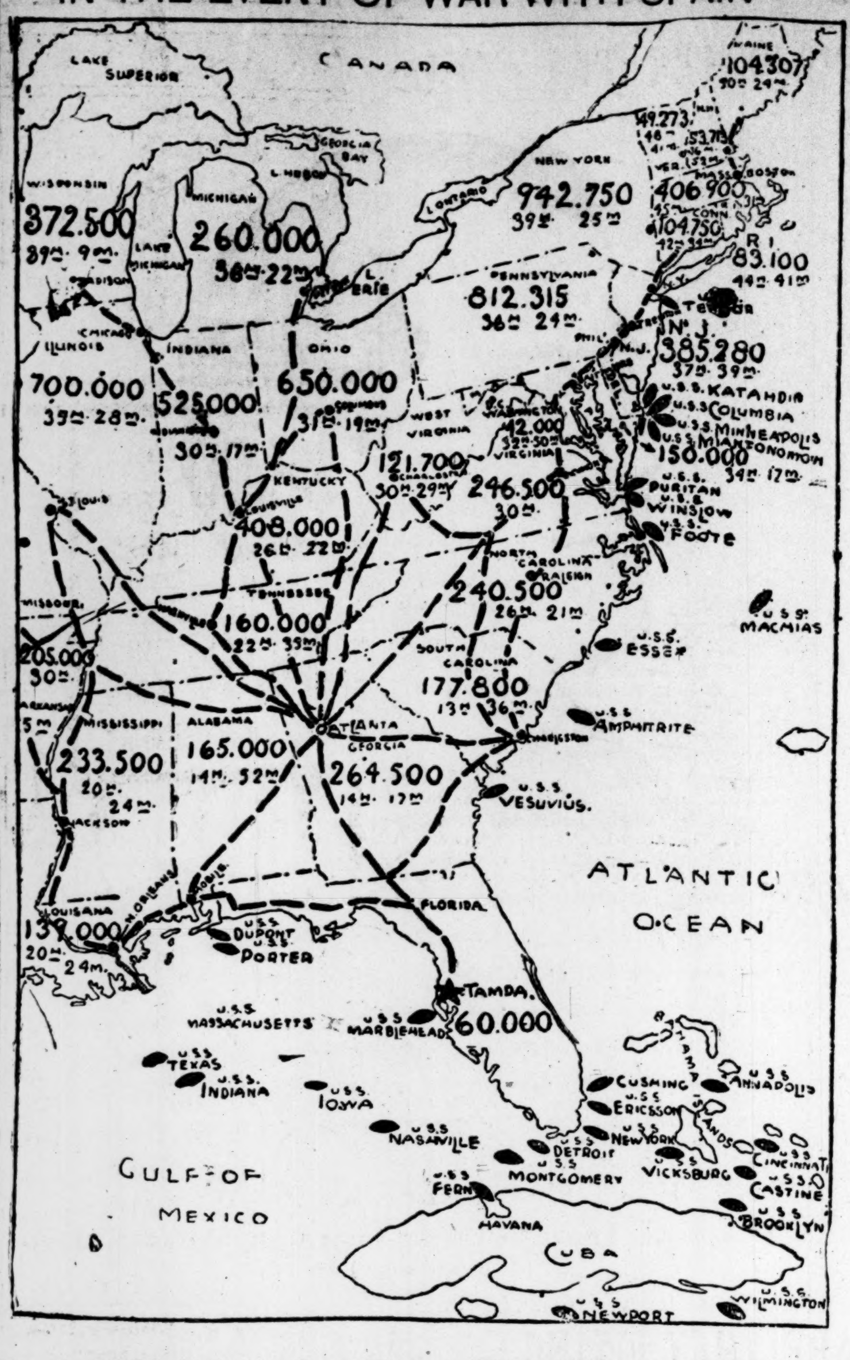
SPECIALTIES.

Specific blood poisoning, nervous debility, kidney and urinary difficulties, hydrocele varicocele, strictures, piles, rheumatism, skin and blood diseases of all forms, catarrh and diseases of women.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,
22½ S. Broad St.,
Atlanta, Ga.
Inman Building.

Mail treatment by sending for Symptom Blank No. 1 for Men, No. 2 for Women, No. 3 for Skin Diseases, No. 4 for Catarrh. Office hours: 9 to 12; 2 to 6; 7 to 8. Sundays, 10 to 1.

IN THE EVENT OF WAR WITH SPAIN---



The South Would Be the Focus Through Which All Operations Would Be Carried Out, and According to The New York World, as Shown in the Above Map, Atlanta Would Be the Central Point. The Larger Figures Show the Number of Troops Each State Could Furnish, and the Smaller Figures Show the Time in Which These States Could Get the Troops to the Florida Front.

MARTIN TESTIFIES IN HIS OWN BEHALF

Pennsylvania Sheriff Tells How the Strikers Were Killed.

HE CLAIMS SELF DEFENSE

Officer Declares That He Was Abused and Maltreated by Marchers.

WAS IN THE DIRECT LINE OF THE SHOOTING

He Ordered His Men To Keep Cool and Not To Use Guns Unless So Ordered.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., March 1.—Sheriff Martin testified in his own defense at this afternoon's session of the court. He told of his actions from September 4th, when he was called from Atlantic City, up to the day of the shooting. He described the dispersing of numerous bodies of strikers during that period. Getting down to the time of the shooting, he said:

"Friday morning I reached Drifton, and found all my deputies there. We went to the lumber yard, a central point. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon I got a message that the strikers were marching to Cranberry, bound for Lattimer. I hurried off with the Hazelton deputies to intercept the men at West Hazleton. While going there I repeated my instructions to the deputies about keeping cool and avoiding trouble if possible.

"The mob swore at us when we approached, cursed me and would not budge when I told them to do so. I read my proclamation and walked through them, asking them to go home. One young man swore at me violently and said they would go to Lattimer in spite of me. I arrested him. One man picked up a stone, but dropped it when I pointed my revolver at him.

"I told a crowd of spectators to go home, as the strikers were desperate and there might be trouble. Finally the strikers left the road and started off over some lots. Soon I heard they were going to Lattimer and I hurried off with my deputies to intercept them.

"I told them again to keep cool and not to shoot unless their lives or mine were in danger. After lining them up alongside the road I told them I would go out to meet the strikers and try once more to disperse them. A deputy asked if he should not go with me.

" 'No,' I said, 'I'll go alone.'

"I thought one man was enough to die at once. I felt somehow there was going to be trouble. I met the strikers about fifty yards from the deputies and asked them where they were going.

" 'To stop the Lattimer breaker,' a lot of them cried.

"I told them they must not go and tried to read my proclamation to them, but they crowded around me, swearing at me and hustling me to one side. One man tried to grab me and I then attempted to get hold of him, but the crowd jumped on me and pounded me about the body. I dropped my paper and pulled my revolver. One of the men tried to snatch the revolver from me but failed. Then he struck me an awful blow in the face and knocked me to my knees. I tried to shoot him, but my revolver would not explode. Then the shooting commenced. It lasted about half a minute.

"In the crowd I saw three men armed with revolvers and one with a knife. The latter made a stab at me but missed. Two men were shot just behind me to the left. I was in the direct line of fire."

The cross-examination conducted by Mr. Scarlet lasted for two hours and will be resumed tomorrow. While many minor details were brought out, nothing was adduced to affect the main story.

A number of witnesses examined before Sheriff Martin told of disorderly actions by the strikers.

PHYSICIAN KILLS A MERCHANT.

Armed with Pistols, Bivings Enters Trimmier's Store and Shoots Him.

Spartanburg, S. C., March 1.—This afternoon T. J. Trimmier, a well-known merchant and respected citizen, was shot and killed by Dr. S. J. Bivings, a prominent dentist.

Bivings entered the store of the deceased with a pistol in each hand and without warning shot Trimmier three times, one ball entering the heart and causing instant death. Trimmier's son was also wounded in the left hand.

The cause of the shooting is a mystery, as the men had been close friends.

PERKINS PRAISES THE U. S. NAVY

Bacon's Bronze Memorial Tablet for the Maine's Dead Provided.

COMMITTEE MAKES REPORT

Californian Declares Seamen Are Ever Ready To Give Their Lives.

GEORGIAN'S RESOLUTION WILL BE ADOPTED

Senator Allen Opposes the Bankruptcy Bill and Declares He Will Discuss It Fully on the Floor.

Washington, March 1.—Shortly after the senate convened today Mr. Perkins, of California, of the committee on naval affairs, presented a favorable report upon Mr. Bacon's resolution providing for the erection in the statuary hall of the capitol of a bronze memorial tablet commemorative of the officers and sailors who lost their lives in the Maine disaster in Havana harbor.

In the course of his report upon the resolution Mr. Perkins said:

"It is fitting at all times for a nation to recognize the heroism of those who have yielded up their lives in its service.

"In this respect no nation is more generous than ours. It stood, and still stands, ready to show its appreciation of bravery and devotion to duty. It cares for its helpless veterans who battled on land and sea; it strives to mitigate the hardships imposed on those who were grievously wounded, who bled for the flag and as far as possible it seeks to aid the widows and orphans of our dead soldiers and sailors. But it is not in battle alone that heroic qualities are shown, neither is it only in time of war. Death may come in the performance of duty while peace reigns, as well as while the conflict rages. But whether in war or in peace the soldier and the sailor stand ever ready to give their lives in the performance of duty, and when they so die they die like heroes and deserve well of their country.

Every Man Ready To Give His Life.

"Every man stood beneath the flag of the battleship Maine had, by his very presence on its decks, signified his willingness to die for the defense of the nation and the maintenance of the national honor. He was ever ready to go where duty called, whether to brave tempestuous seas or to return shot for shot with his country's enemies. When death came in the awful shape it took in the harbor of Havana the dead are no less heroes than if they had fallen before hostile guns. The living have shown the heroic mold in which all were cast. If it were ever fitting to recognize the devotion to the country of brave men it is now fitting to erect a tablet in memory of those who lost their lives in the destruction of the Maine. The sailors of the navy have ever been the pride of the nation, their heroism has been recognized throughout the world and their deeds have brought forth praises from all chivalrous people. The great disaster at Havana has shown that there exists the indomitable courage which heretofore has made our fleets victorious and which is assurance that victory will still follow our flag upon the seas. As our fleets are strong and our men are brave so shall we compel and maintain that respect among the nations which is as necessary to national prosperity as the respect of his fellows is to the prosperity of the individual."

Vermonter Objects to the Place.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, suggested that statuary hall was scarcely a proper place to erect the tablet and Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, thought some other place for it might better be designated.

The resolution was so amended as to provide for the erection of the tablet at some suitable place in the capitol. As amended the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Hoar then renewed his motion of yesterday that the senate disagree to the house amendment to the bankruptcy bill and that a committee of conference be appointed.

Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, said he was opposed to an involuntary bankruptcy bill at such a time as this and he wished, before the measure was sent to conference, to present some information upon the subject that would be valuable to the conferees.

"The house bill assumes," Mr. Stewart began, "that any man who cannot pay his debts is a criminal. It is the most atrocious bill that could be framed in the present condition of the country."

Mr. Hoar thought the senate conferees might be trusted to represent the senate properly on this bill and he appealed to Mr. Stewart to permit the measure to go to conference without further debate.

"No appeal to me need be made in behalf of this diabolical bill," exclaimed Mr. Stewart. "I propose to discuss this matter fully in order that not only the conferees, but the country, may know what this bill means."

Alaskan Homestead Bill.

Mr. Stewart spoke until 2 o'clock, when the Alaska homestead and right of way bill was laid before the senate, Mr. Stewart announcing he would continue his address tomorrow.

Mr. Rawlins, of Utah, continued his speech begun yesterday in opposition to the general features of the Alaskan bill. He reiterated his charge that the bill as framed gave dishonest speculators a marked advantage over the public generally. It enabled them, he said, to ribbon the district of Alaska with paper rights of way which would enable them to control an enormous amount of land for an almost indefinite period.

Mr. Lindsay, of Kentucky, questioned whether the bill provided that railroads should charge specified rates for freights and passengers. He had noted that the rates of toll to be charged by tramways and wagon roads should be approved by the secretary of the interior, but he could find no such limitation upon railroads.

Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, a member of the committee on public lands, said it was his understanding that the provision covering the matter of railroad rates has been inserted in the bill, and if it was not there, the bill was a misprint.

Mr. Carter, of Montana, explained that the committee had not thought it desirable to put a provision in the bill regulating the charges to be made by railroads as was distinctly within the provisions of the interstate commerce law. He said no such provision as that referred to by Mr. Allen had ever been contemplated.

Rawlins Scores Land Sharks.

Mr. Rawlins, in conclusion, said he thought congress ought to legislate for the people and not for the land sharks and fake railroads. The pending bill, he said, gave arbitrary power to a government officer to dispose of some of the most valuable of franchises. He thought the measure was ill drawn and badly considered. Good government demanded that no such bill should go upon the statute books. The rights in Alaska were the common property of all and Mr. Rawlins held that well considered legislation should be provided for all the people who might desire to go to that district.

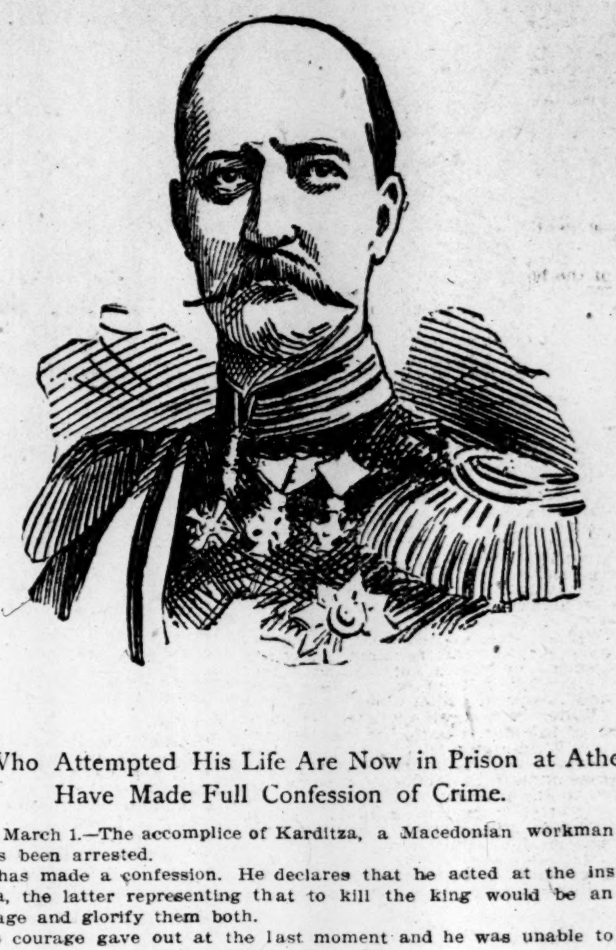
The senate then, at 3:35 p. m., went into executive session, and at 3:45 p. m. adjourned.

Spanish Paper Predicts Peace.

London, March 1.—The Globe, of Madrid, dated February 26th, just received here, discussing the political situation, says:

"Nothing could be more promising than the political relations between the two nations. General Woodford's words, 'peace forever,' are hailed with delight. Senor Sagasta, the cabinet ministers and General Woodford all make such explicit peaceful statements that peace may be regarded as assured. This is all the more satisfactory since the late events all pointed to a different issue."

KING GEORGE OF GREECE.



Two Men Who Attempted His Life Are Now in Prison at Athens, and Have Made Full Confession of Crime.

Athens, March 1.—The accomplice of Karditza, a Macedonian workman named Giorgii, has been arrested.

Giorgii has made a confession. He declares that he acted at the instigation of Karditza, the latter representing that to kill the king would be an act of great courage and glorify them both.

Giorgii's courage gave out at the last moment and he was unable to hit the horses, upon which everything depended.

A bomb has been found near the scene of the attack. It contained a hundred drams of dynamite.

Karditza, when examined, admitted that he intended to throw the bomb into the king's carriage.

The general result of the inquiry thus far appears to indicate the existence of a secret conspiracy.

HOUSE CONSIDERS THE LOUD BILL

Author Explains the Measure and Urges Its Adoption in Full.

COMMITTEE WILL AMEND IT

Newspapers Allowed Sample Copies Up to the Per Cent of Circulation.

MOON, OF TENNESSEE, OPPOSES MEASURE

Speaker Announces the Members Can Speak Only to the Subject Under Consideration.

Washington, March 1.—The house today entered upon the consideration of the Loud bill relative to second-class mail matter. The bill is identical with the bill passed at the last congress, but Mr. Loud, its author, gave notice of an amendment permitting the transmission at pound rates of sample copies up to 10 per cent of the bona fide circulation of the newspaper periodicals.

This amendment removes much opposition to the bill. Only two speeches were delivered today. Mr. Loud made an exhaustive speech in its favor, claiming the government practically paid a subsidy of $40,000,000 to the proprietors of publications which now get access to the mails at pound rates, as the cost of transporting mail and its handling averaged 8 cents per pound.

Mr. Moon, democrat, of Tennessee, spoke in opposition to the bill.

Second-class mail matter by the bill is restricted to newspapers and periodicals issued at least four times a year from a known office of publication and publications issued under the auspices of benevolent or fraternal organizations, trades unions or orders having a membership of not less than 1,000. All publishers whose publications are admitted as second-class mail matter are required by the bill before depositing such mail matter in the postoffice to separate it into United States mail sacks or bundles, states, cities, towns and counties as the postmaster general may direct.

Loud Explains the Bill.

Mr. Loud, chairman of the postoffice committee, who had charge of the bill, explained before the debate opened that the committee would offer an amendment at the proper time to allow the transmission of sample copies of newspapers and periodicals not in excess of 10 per cent of their bona fide circulation. He submitted a general argument in favor of the bill, dwelling particularly upon the vast saving the bill would effect annually. The deficiency in the postal revenues was steadily decreasing. In 1896 it was $9,000,000; last year it was $12,000,000; this year it will be a million and a half more—all because it cost the government $43,000,000 to transmit the second-class mail matter of the country, which yielded the government a revenue of but $3,000,000. He charged that much of the opposition to this measure in the country press had been roused by the publishing houses of New York and was ill-founded in fact. It had been charged, Mr. Loud said, that this bill was in the interest of the express companies.

"If we don't get this business," said he, "I don't care who gets it."

Mr. Loud displayed to the house a vast amount of literature with which congress had been flooded by the opposition to the bill and he produced evidence that most of it had been inspired directly by publishers who were the beneficiaries of what they termed "the government's bounty."

Author Is Questioned.

Mr. Loud was besieged with questions toward the close of his remarks. He spoke for about two hours.

Mr. Moon, democrat, of Tennessee, followed in opposition to the bill. He declared congress should discharge its duty not to the press of the country, but to the public. He conceded there had been abuse of the second-class mail matter privilege. Advertising papers should be excluded from this privilege. But he contended that in striking down the evil this bill destroyed much of the good. If the existing law and its construction cost the government 720,000,000 annually the people were the direct beneficiaries.

Mr. Kitchen, democrat, of North Carolina, attempted to make a general political speech, but was called to order by the speaker, who announced that hereafter he proposed to hold members strictly to the subject under consideration by the house. The rule, he said, should be enforced impartially against both sides.

Mr. McMillin, democrat, of Tennessee, suggested that the enforcement of this rule, which he considered a departure from the practice of the house, might lead to the denial of the right of speech.

The speaker said that during his twenty years' service in the house he had never seen any danger of such a contingency.

At 5 p. m. the house adjourned.

SAYS THEY WERE DECEITFUL.

Postoffice Inspector Talks of Mob That Killed Lake City's Postmaster.

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 1.—(Special.)—Acting Chief Postoffice Inspector Williams returned to this city tonight from Charleston, S. C., where he went to aid in securing admission to the colored training school at Charleston of the widow and surviving children of Postmaster Baker, recently murdered by the mob at Lake City.

Mr. Williams declined to say whether the widow had identified any of the mob, but intimated that she had. Mr. Williams said:

"One thing I can make public, however. I have discovered that the ringleaders of the mob who perpetrated this outrage on the day following the tragedy assumed the guise of good citizens, held an indignation meeting, denounced the work of the mob which they themselves had led, and in a series of highflown resolutions asked for the sympathy rather than the condemnation of the world."

WANTS MONEY FOR OCMULGEE.

Hawkinsville Citizen Appears Before a Congressional Committee.

Washington, March 1.—(Special.)—James J. Whitfield, of Hawkinsville, appeared before the house committee on rivers and harbors this morning and made a strong argument in favor of Congressman Lewis's bill for an appropriation of $50,000 for the Ocmulgee river.

Mr. Whitfield is president of a steamboat company and is a prominent merchant of Hawkinsville. He made an interesting presentation of the facts concerning the traffic on the river and its possible development and undoubtedly impressed the committee with the importance of the work.

There seems but little chance of a river and harbor bill at this session, but when one is brought in this Ocmulgee appropriation stands a good chance.

ARE AGAINST OLD FRIENDS.

Silver Republicans of Idaho Want Fusion with Democrats and Populists.

Boise, Idaho, March 1.—The silver republican state committee met here today and adopted resolutions recommending fusion throughout the state with the democrats and populists.

A letter was read from ex-Senator Dubois, now in Washington, in which he declared that any members of the party opposing fusion are not friends of bimetallism and not enemies of the republican party.

A PECULIAR FACT.

Thousands of People Have Dyspepsia in Its Worst Form and Do Not Know It.

A weak stomach is the cause of about nine-tenths of all disease, yet in most cases the wrong thing is treated and the true cause overlooked.

This is because a weak digestion produces symptoms resembling nearly every disease because it weakens and disturbs the action of every nerve and organ in the body; poor digestion causes heart trouble, kidney troubles, lung weakness and especially nervous break down or nervous prostration, the nerves cannot stand the wear and tear unless generously fed by well digested, wholesome food.

Keep the digestion good and no one need fear the approach of disease.

Mrs. H. M. Lee, of Rochester, N. Y., writes: For the sake of suffering humanity I want to say that from a child I had a very weak stomach, threw up my food very often after eating and after a few years nervous dyspepsia resulted and for more than twenty years I have suffered inexpressibly.

I tried many physicians and advertised remedies with only temporary relief for nervous dyspepsia and not until I commenced taking Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets last September, six months ago, have I been free from suffering caused by the condition of my nerves and stomach; in short, chronic nervous dyspepsia.

I have recommended Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets to many of my friends and now I want in a public way to say they are the safest, pleasantest and I believe surest cure for stomach and nerve troubles. I write my honest opinion and I will gladly answer any letter of inquiry at any time and feel that I am, in my small way, helping on a good cause.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is not a patent medicine, but they contain only the fruit salts, digestive acids and peptones necessary to help the weak stomach to promptly and thoroughly digest food.

All druggists sell Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at 50 cents for full sized package and any one suffering from nervous dyspepsia, sour stomach, headaches, acidity, gases, belching, etc., will find them not only a quick relief, but a radical cure.

Send to Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., for little book describing cause and cure of stomach troubles giving symptoms and treatment of the various forms of indigestion.

NO MORE ROWDYISM ON BASEBALL FIELD

Magnates of Game Pass Sweeping and Thorough Ordinance.

GOOD REFORM IS ADOPTED

Players Who Use Offensive Language May Lose Their Jobs.

SUSPENSION FOR LIFE IS THE PENALTY

New Rule Will Insure a Clean Game on Every Diamond Under National League Protection.

St. Louis, March 1.—The baseball magnates of the National League were tired out with their late session of last night and it was long after 10 o'clock, the hour set for convening, when they came together. Very little business was transacted at the morning session.

At the afternoon session the doors were thrown open to newspaper men, who were given an opportunity to listen to the report of the committee appointed last year to devise means for doing away with rowdyism on the ball field.

John T. Brush, chairman of the committee, presented the report, which embodied communications from magnates, players, members of the press and others interested in the national game. These communications showed the necessity of adopting some measure to do away with the evil. As [illegible] tee, Chairman Brush submitted the report for the suppression of obscene, indecent and vulgar language by players on the ball field.

The report was unanimously adopted. To carry this measure of reform into effect twenty-three regulations were appended.

The measure provides that the regulations shall be printed and posted for every player and employee in the league who shall then be obliged to sign them for the purpose of showing that their attention had been brought to their attention.

Any One Can Make Charge.

It is [illegible] for any person or persons, whether club manager, umpire, club official of any kind, or spectator, to submit information and testimony in writing under oath concerning obscene, indecent and vulgar language during the progress of a game by a player or employee of a National League club, or which they have personal knowledge.

All such charges shall be forwarded to the president of the league, who shall within forty-eight hours [illegible] commission and the president shall immediately [illegible] the accused [illegible] ten notice of suspension, if any.

Five days shall be given the accused to reply under oath, and the case when thus prepared shall be forwarded to the president [illegible] to a tribunal of three judges selected by the league to be called the "board of discipline," which shall have absolute authority to [illegible] the evidence submitted, but there shall be no appeal, except to the board of directors of the league. The sentence of the members of the board shall be transmitted by the president to the president of the league, who shall execute the sentence.

How a Verdict Can Be Found.

When the members of the tribunal [illegible] majority thereof do not agree [illegible] judgment, the president of the league shall select some one of the opinions as the one to be followed—providing it be not of the [illegible] nature—and the [illegible] the judgment and be enforced.

The penalties may be suspension for from [illegible] for life, for the unexpired season [illegible] a year, or for life, depending upon conditions, circumstances and nature of the offense.

The extreme penalty imposed in the measure—"life expulsion"—shall require the unanimous approval of the three judges [illegible] a penalty the accused shall be notified [illegible] he can be defended in person and by counsel if he elects.

It shall be competent for either party to a case submitted to the tribunal to show [illegible] give evidence and [illegible] he elects, [illegible] examine the witnesses [illegible] a reopening of a case except by [illegible] mous vote of the board of directors upon new evidence.

The Tribunal Selected.

The tribunal shall be selected by the [illegible] tional League. No one interested in [illegible] who is financially interested in [illegible] The first tribunal [illegible] Kansas City, who [illegible] three years; Louis Kramer, of Cincinnati, who shall serve two years and Frederick K. Stearns, of Detroit, Mich., who shall serve one year and each [illegible] member elected to serve three years.

If a player under suspension [illegible] vestigation [illegible] tribunal his salary shall be [illegible] president of the league [illegible] under [illegible]

Before adjourning for supper a resolution [illegible] of the league in the death of Charles H. Byrne, of the Brooklyn club [illegible] The time was occupied by Charles H. Ebbetts, of Brooklyn.

McCoy Will Meet Choynski.

Hot Springs, Ark., March 1.—Kid McCoy today [illegible] challenge of Joe Choynski [illegible] April [illegible]

Michael Goes to St. Louis To Race.

New York, March 1.—Jimmy Michael, the Welsh cycle rider, left for St. Louis tonight [illegible] at the coliseum in that city [illegible] part in the [illegible] Michael [illegible] looked [illegible] stepped [illegible]

LIBERAL GOVERNMENT DEFEATED.

Party in Power in Ontario for Twenty-Five Years Is Now Out.

Toronto, Ont., March 1.—General elections [illegible] throughout the province today [illegible] for the liberal government [illegible] power [illegible] tive majority. Two cabinet ministers [illegible] feated, John Dryden, [illegible] riculture, and J. M. Gibson, [illegible] of Crownlands.

The timber policy of the administration which is alleged to have favored [illegible] lumbermen [illegible] had much to do with [illegible] feat.

Advance Prices of Gold.

London, March 1.—It is said the Bank of France has [illegible] gold with a view of preventing [illegible] export [illegible] silver will be raised.

C. H. Rutherford Dead.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 1.—[illegible] gineer Charles H. Rutherford, [illegible] my, died here today.

LOCKETT LOVED VICTIM'S DAUGHTER

And This Was the Cause of His Avenging Murderous Wrath.

CASE DISPOSED OF IN MACON

Shot Freeman with a Rifle After Forcing Open the Door.

MEMORIAL EXERCISES HELD YESTERDAY

Meeting of Mayor and Aldermen of Macon Decides To Make Vaccination Compulsory.

Constitution Bureau, Brown House, Macon, Ga., March 1.—The superior court was engaged today in the trial of the negro, James Lockett, who shot an old colored man, Paul Freeman, with a rifle, from the effects of which Freeman died in a few hours. Lockett is a one-legged negro. He was in love with Freeman's daughter. Neither Freeman nor the girl encouraged his suit. Lockett became vexed with Freeman and shot him. The crime at the time appeared to have been committed without the slightest provocation. The only defense set up by Lockett today was that he did not know he was shooting at Freeman, but thought he was firing at another negro, Enoch Lester, who was Lockett's rival for Freeman's daughter. The evidence for the state was in direct contradiction of this statement of the defendant. Lockett was defended by Messrs. Hope Polhill and E. P. Johnson.

Lockett took his rifle and went to Freeman's house about 10 o'clock at night. Freeman was undressed and in bed. Lockett forced open the door of the house, and he and Freeman had an exchange of words in which Freeman asked Lockett to leave the house and not hurt him. Lockett deliberately fired at him, the ball passing through Freeman's body. Freeman was carried to the hospital, where he died in a short time. In his dying statement he said Lockett shot him without cause.

After the shooting Lockett went to a house near by and with a chair nearly beat to death a negro woman whom he thought was instrumental in estranging the Freeman girl from him. Lockett had borne a bad reputation for some time prior to the murder of Freeman. Lockett was arrested by Officers Dumas and Plunkett on the night of the shooting and put in the city barracks. He expressed no regrets whatever for the killing of Freeman.

Memorial Exercises.

There was a large audience this morning at 9 o'clock in the chapel of Mercer university in attendance on the memorial exercises held in honor of the late B. L. Willingham, Esq., who was for long years one of the most zealous and able trustees of Mercer and was an active and leading member of the prudential committee of the trustees. Mr. Willingham gave much of his money and time to the university, and the institution never had a better friend.

At the meeting this morning President P. D. Pollock, of Mercer, presided. President Pollock, Rev. J. L. White, Dr. Carroll, Dr. Marcusson and Hon. C. A. Turner delivered addresses on the life, character and services of the deceased. They paid eloquent and glowing tributes to the lamented dead. The addresses were highly interesting and made a deep impression on the audience.

The Lincoln Guards.

The Lincoln Guards, a well known colored military company of Macon, are ready to fight Spain. The Guards have telegraphed to President McKinley, offering their services for battle in the event the United States and Spain go to war over the blowing up of the Maine or in the cause of Cuba. The Lincoln Guards were so named in honor of ex-President Abe Lincoln. They have been a prosperous organization many years and have a large membership. They are well drilled and disciplined. Frank Disroon, a leading colored citizen, was captain for many years, but resigned some time ago. Sandy Lockhart is now captain. Disroon still has great interest in the Guards and if they go to fight Spain, he will accompany them.

Vaccination Is Compulsory.

At a meeting of the mayor and aldermen tonight the most important business transacted was the following:

In conformity with the request of the board of health the council passed a resolution making the vaccination of all citizens compulsory under penalty of being arraigned before the recorder and fined for not vaccinating. Everybody must be vaccinated by March 10th.

A communication was read from ex-Governor Northen, chairman of the Georgia Omaha commission, asking council to make an appropriation to help Georgia have an exhibit at the Omaha exposition. The communication was referred to the finance committee.

A resolution was passed requiring firemen and policemen who owe debts to pay them.

It was decided that Poplar street from First to Fourth streets shall be the next street paved. Granite cubes will be used.

A petition was read from citizens asking that Cherry and Third streets be paved with asphalt.

Dr. Clark petitioned for $220 for services on smallpox patients.

The use of Central park in April was granted the Macon Gun Club for a tournament.

For Pure Flour.

The chamber of commerce met this afternoon and indorsed the bill now pending in congress to prevent adulteration of flour. The members indorsed the project to erect an $18,000 Young Men's Christian Association building in Macon. Seventy-five new members will be elected at the next meeting.

Smallpox in Vineville.

Mr. Washington Dessau, representing citizens of Vineville and other country districts of Bibb, appeared before the county commissioners today and asked for the appointment of a board of health for the county to assist the commissioners in guarding against and suppressing smallpox.

The commissioners decided to grant the petition and to appoint a board in each district to serve as an advisory board of health. The appointments made for the various districts are as follows:

Howard—Dr. Ousley, C. I. McElroy, R. E. Bowman.

Hazzard—Dr. N. A. Powers, T. A. Clay.

Warrior—Dr. Redding, W. T. Bartlett, Lon Parker.

Rutland—Dr. Heard, J. B. Willis, F. M. Barfield.

Godfrey—Dr. Scovin, William Bedingfield, J. E. Daily.

East Macon—Dr. W. F. Carroll, George W. Tharpe, C. C. Balkom.

Vineville—Dr. F. W. Holt, Washington Dessau, T. R. Ayers.

These gentlemen are requested to meet at the courthouse Monday morning at 10 o'clock. Messrs. Davis, Henry and McGee, of the board of county commissioners, will meet with them. The commissioners passed a resolution to enforce compulsory vaccination and to require all persons living in Bibb outside of the city of Macon to be vaccinated by April 1st.

Newsy Notes.

This morning Mr. G. M. Davis, of Monroe county, came to Macon and identified a cow that was stolen from him yesterday. Last night Officers Dumas and Plunkett, of the Macon police force, arrested a negro with the cow.

The university circle had an interesting meeting tonight at Wesleyan Female college. Fine papers were read by Professor Pollock, Mr. Olin Wimberly and others.

"The Girl I Left Behind Me" was played to large and delighted audiences this afternoon and tonight at the Academy of Music.

The woman's exchange of Macon is now in charge of Miss Mattie Nutting and Miss Cora Walker, Miss Annie Napier having resigned as president and manager. Under the management of Misses Nutting and Walker the exchange will continue to be a popular and prosperous institution.

Mr. Walter Corbett, an applicant for postmaster of the Macon postoffice, has returned from Washington city, where he has been several months in his interest. He expresses himself as confident of being appointed to the position.

Miss Mattie Burke, of Atlanta, is the guest of Miss Edith Stetson. She has been visiting Miss Julia Huguenin.

A large number of Atlanta Elks are expected to visit Macon at the time of the social circus by the Macon Elks on March 12th.

Mr. Joseph M. Preston, Jr., and Mr. Custus Anderson have received promotions at the Central railroad. The former has been made chief clerk of the Central's shop and the latter has been made storekeeper at the shop.

On next Saturday the Boston Ideals will give a splendid performance at the Academy of Music for the benefit of the public library.

Tom Allen writes from the Gress lumber camp that he is well satisfied with his work and has entered resignedly upon his life term in the penitentiary.

The school census enumerators commenced their work in Bibb today.

Miss Emily North Forbes, of Warrenton, Va., who has been the guest of Miss Eva Wrigley, has returned home.

Annual Sales over 6,000,000 Boxes

BEECHAM'S PILLS

FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS

such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fulness after meals, Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations.

THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system and cure Sick Headache. For a

Weak Stomach

Impaired Digestion

Disordered Liver

IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN

Beecham's Pills are

Without a Rival

And have the

LARGEST SALE

of any Patent Medicine in the World.

25c. at all Drug Stores.

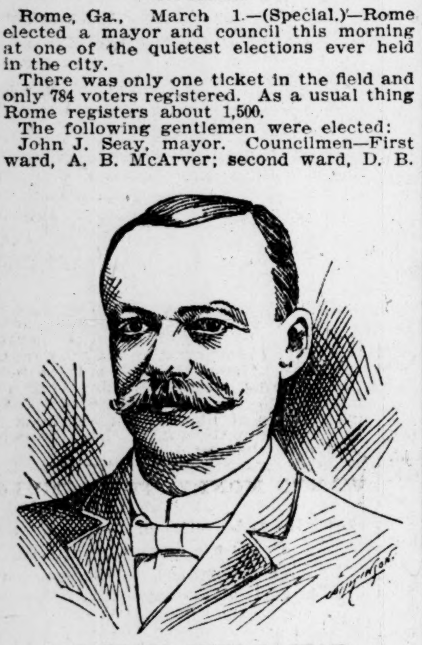
CAPTAIN SEAY IS MAYOR.

The Result of the Municipal Election in Rome.

Rome, Ga., March 1.—(Special.)—Rome elected a mayor and council this morning at one of the quietest elections ever held in the city.

There was only one ticket in the field and only 784 voters registered. As a usual thing Rome registers about 1,500.

The following gentlemen were elected: John J. Seay, mayor. Councilmen—First ward, A. B. McArver; second ward, D. B. Hamilton, Jr.; third ward, B. T. Haynes; fourth ward, Walter Harris; fifth ward, Thomas J. Reese.



CAPTAIN JOHN J. SEAY,
Wo Was on Yesterday Elected Mayor of Rome.

They succeed Mayor S. S. King, Councilmen Dr. Lindsey Johnson, first ward; Captain Thompson Hiles, second ward; J. A. Gammon, third ward; W. J. Gordon, fourth ward; J. D. Hanks, fifth ward.

The new mayor and council does not assume office until the first Monday in April. The election of this ticket without opposition is quite a compliment to them and quite a welcome departure from the numerous scrambles of the past few years.

All city officers will have to be elected at the new council's first meeting and some lively times are looked for in this connection.

STRANGE ATTACHMENT THIS.

Young White Girl Falls in Love with Negro Man and Elopes with Him.

Sylvania, Ga., March 1.—(Special.)—A sensational affair in which a negro man and a young white girl figure has just come to a climax here by the arrest and imprisonment of the former.

The young girl, whose name is Mattie Robinson, lived near the Savannah river in this county, and the negro, whose name is John Rawls, was working on her father's farm. The girl, so the negro says, became attached to him and would follow and caress him at every opportunity, and when he fled from the neighborhood on account of a warrant for carrying concealed weapons against him the girl declared she would go with him wherever he went. They left in the night together and were gone about two weeks when he was found in Effingham county and arrested for kidnaping.

The girl was living with him in a negro shanty and was apparently satisfied. She was carried back to her home and the negro brought to jail here. Rawls is about twenty-four years old and almost black. The girl is about fourteen. Her father recently moved to Georgia from Carolina. The negro came near being lynched while the officers were conveying him to jail, but he was landed unhurt.

HE WAS AFAID OF DEATH.

Yet He Rushed Into It by Means of a Bullet Through His Brain.

Albany, Ga., March 1.—(Special.)—Mr. J. Levy, a resident of this city, took his own life today, while in a fit of mental depression, brought about by ill health. He was in his seventieth year, and came to Albany several months ago from Dallas, Tex., to live with his daughter, Mrs. Sol Peritz. He was a great sufferer from dyspepsia, and heart trouble kept him in constant fear of sudden death. He was unable to work and though tenderly cared for by his daughter, constantly brooded over his ill health. He was unable to sleep at night, and was so restless during the day that he persisted in walking about the city, though in a very feeble condition. This morning about 1 o'clock, while alone in his room, he placed the muzzle of a 32-calibre pistol in his mouth and fired, the ball plowing through the lower jaw, but failing to penetrate the brain. He then placed the weapon to his tongue and fired a second shot, this one also failing to produce instant death. Physicians were summoned and heroic efforts were made to save his life, but he died this afternoon at 4 o'clock, after suffering intensely. He was at one time a prominent citizen of Texas, and has many friends throughout this state. His remains will be interred in this city tomorrow afternoon.

WHISKY SALES IN ATHENS

The Work of the Dispensary System Is Freely Analyzed.

MISTAKE IN PREVIOUS FIGURES

Net Profits Almost $10,000 on the Year's Business.

ITEMS OF EXPENSE CAREFULLY GONE OVER

Criticism of Dispensary System Is Met and Controverted—Truth About Dispensary Management.

Athens, Ga., March 1.—(Special.)—The recent annual report of the Athens dispensary, showing the amounts of sales, purchases and profit, has caused some people to criticise its management in a way that would indicate that there were a good many "snaps" in that institution.

Among the criticisms offered was the following:

Editor Constitution—The annual report of the Athens dispensary, which was published a few days ago, makes the following showing of the business:

Amount of liquor purchased	$36,370
Amount of sales	53,585
Gross profits	17,570
Net profits	6,598

What I want to ask is this: Is not the expense of selling this liquor too high? Over $11,000 for selling $35,000 worth? I could find a more economical barkeeper than this.

HIGH LICENSE SALOON.

Atlanta, Ga., February 22, 1898.

In order to thoroughly inform the people on the subject of the Athens dispensary, a full examination of the books of that concern was made and the figures tabulated.

To start with, a typographical error has given out the net profits at $6,598 when they should be $9,598, making a difference of $3,000 against the argument offered by "High License Saloon."

When the annual amount of the purchase at the dispensary is put down at $36,370 the freight on that amount is not included. That represents the invoice cost of the liquors. The freight is added to the expense account.

Under the law, the commissioners can sell for no more than 50 per cent profit on the invoice cost. They cannot, if they wish to, go beyond that figure. Hence 50 per cent profit on $36,370 would be in round numbers $18,000 gross profit, or, to be exact, according to the report, $17,570.

Out of these gross profits must come all the expenses of the dispensary.

The Expense Account.

The expense account for the year at the Athens dispensary was as follows:

Commissioners' salaries	$ 300 00
Analysis of liquors	300 00
Manager's salary	1,200 00
Assistant manager's salary	800 00
Servant	300 00
Rent	480 00
State license	150 00
United States license	25 00
State tax	27 10
Insurance	140 00
Paper bags and scales	103 29
Freights, bottles, jugs, coal, corks, etc., etc.	4,150 98
Total	$7,976 37

Under the dispensary law the commissioners' salaries are fixed at not less than $100 each, there being three commissioners.

Under the law all the liquors have to be analyzed by a competent chemist, which adds $300 per annum to the expense account.

The heaviest expense is bottles and jugs, frequent carload orders being made, which costs heavily.

If the dispensary law here contemplated running the business for a profit, then more money might be made. But the law distinctly says that all profits shall be an incident to and not an object of the dispensary.

In order to prevent it being turned into a money-making machine, the law provided that not more than 50 per cent profit on the invoice cost of the stock could be made.

The money thus cleared, which averages between $9,000 and $10,000 per annum, is divided between the city of Athens and the county of Clarke and is used for many purposes of public improvement, such as schools, roads, etc.

OBLIGED TO MR. WASHINGTON.

But the Postmaster at Hawkinsville Feels Safe Just at Present.

Hawkinsville, Ga., March 1.—(Special.)—Postmaster W. E. Burch, of this place, is in receipt of a peculiar communication from one George James Washington, of Chicago. The letter was probably intended for the postmaster at Hogansville, Ga. It is dated February 25th, and is as follows:

"Hon. Sir—I send herewith comments on the fiendish crime of South Carolina. I fear for your safety. I am in the work of suppressing such crime, but thus far unsuccessful. We are, as a race, unprotected. May God grant that the time may come some day. Very truly, George James Washington, 193 E. Washington street, Chicago, Ill."

There were two newspaper clippings in the letter.

Postmaster Burch says he does not anticipate any personal harm, but wishes to return thanks to Mr. Washington for his solicitousness.

BIG CONFLAGRATION IS ROME.

The Tribune Building Destroyed and Other Buildings Injured.

Rome, Ga., March 1.—(Special.)—One of the most disastrous fires in the city of Rome in years occurred here this morning.

The fire originated in the office of The Rome Tribune and was soon under such headway as to cause the most intense excitement.

The Tribune office is located in the Moseley building, in the heart of the business portion of the city, and only two doors above the handsome opera house building. The origin of the fire was in the room where The Tribune paper is stored, and was caused by some of the paper being carelessly thrown against a stovepipe coming through from the music house of E. E. Forbes, below.

The alarm was turned in shortly after the fire was discovered, but on account of the location of the building it was impossible to check it until the building was an almost total wreck. The flames burst through the roof and began to spread in both directions up and down Broad street, and the fire department was compelled to give its attention almost entirely to saving adjacent buildings.

The Tribune office is upstairs over the music house of E. E. Forbes & Co., and the damage to this firm was more from water than by fire. Mr. Forbes carried a large stock of pianos, bicycles, organs, sewing machines, guitars, etc., and they were flooded. His loss from water alone will probably reach $3,000.

The Singer Sewing Machine Company, just one door above Mr. Forbes, also suffered considerable damage, and Mrs. Minhennit, who lived upstairs over this store, also loses to a great extent.

Mr. Fred Hanson, just below The Tribune office, and the Rome Building and Loan Company, just over this establishment, also comes in for very extensive damages. The opera house was not damaged at all, being protected by splendid fire walls.

The losses are approximately as follows: Rome Tribune, $2,000; Captain A. B. S. Moseley, $2,000; E. E. Forbes, $3,500; Mrs. Minhinnet, $500; Fred Hanson, $1,000; Rome Business and Loan Association, $1,000.

All parties are fully covered by insurance. The Tribune will issue its paper as usual tomorrow, though under somewhat difficult circumstances. The press and composing rooms are practically uninjured, the loss being mostly in the offices and store rooms. The other firms will continue new quarters at once and continue business as usual.

Probably five thousand people witnessed the fire and the excitement was at fever heat all during its progress. The department did some magnificent work saving the nearby buildings, and are being congratulated on all sides for their good work. This is the worst fire Rome has experienced in ten years.

THE TAX RATE RAISED.

Some Sensational Legislation by the City Council of Rome.

Rome, Ga., March 1.—(Special.)—The city council, at an all-night session last night, passed some ordinances that will create the biggest kind of a sensation in Rome and some warm times are looked for.

The most important and sensational action taken was the increasing of the city's tax rate from 95 cents to $1.02. This extra 7 cents is to be collected out of the property owners in addition to the 95 cents already collected for last year and will go to fill in some gaps in appropriations overdrawn. The special levy will be collected with the first half of the tax for 1898. There is some tall kicking going on in consequence of this levy.

The ordinance increasing the school board from five members to seven was also passed and some more kicks are looked for along this line. A new member was elected in the place of Mr. N. H. Bass, whose seat has been declared vacant, and, as Mr. Bass refuses to vacate, it looks like squally times are in store for some people.

The new members of the board elected last night were: W. H. Steele, at large, term to February, 1899; J. B. Hill, at large, term to February, 1899; Dr. Will Johnson, first ward, term to 1901; Dr. T. D. McMall, unexpired term from fifth ward, to February, 1899.

It is declared by some that this is a partisan movement and it is said today that an effort will be made to get the incoming council to abolish the entire board and begin over. If the matter ever reaches this stage there will be some warm times in Rome and no mistake.

Alderman Denny will introduce an ordinance at the next meeting requiring all city officials to pay their debts or get out, and Alderman Johnson warmed up this red-hot meeting with notice that he would introduce an anti-high hat" ordinance at the next meeting of council.

WAS HELD UP BY FOOTPADS.

Mr. Miller Johnson Finds Himself in the Hands of Road Agents.

Rome, Ga., March 1.—(Special.)—Mr. Miller Johnson, one of Rome's most prominent young men, was held up by footpads early this morning and a bold attempt at highway robbery was made.

Mr. Johnson was walking along East Third street on his way home, when he was suddenly assaulted by two negroes from ambush and knocked down by a violent blow upon the breast.

Mr. Johnson recovered in time to call for help, which was luckily close at hand, and the negroes were compelled to flee before further damage was done. Nothing was secured by the bandits, though Mr. Johnson was painfully and very seriously hurt.

One of the robbers was caught this morning and proved to be an ex-convict named Bud Johnson. He is a desperate character and tells several conflicting stories about the matter.

STATE CAMPAIGN OPENING.

The Democratic Executive Committee of Terrell Called To Meet.

Dawson, Ga., March 1.—(Special.)—Chairman Hart, of the county democratic executive committee, has issued a call for a meeting of that body in Dawson on Saturday, March 12th, for the purpose of arranging for a primary for the nomination of county officers and a legislative candidate. This has caused quite a ripple of activity in local politics, and opened a campaign which promises to be lively and interesting. The News will contain three announcements tomorrow—C. W. Gunnels and J. T. Waller for tax receiver, and City Attorney McEdwards, Jr., for the legislature. While there are no announcements or avowed candidates for any of the other county offices, there is every indication that each of them will have several applicants in a few days. The legislative plum promises to be most hotly contested for. While none has yet developed, it is very certain that Colonel Edwards will have several opponents, and Colonel Edwards is one of Dawson's most prominent and able attorneys, and his candidacy will have strong support.

Over a Game of Cards.

Elberton, Ga., March 1.—(Special.)—Yesterday morning about 1 o'clock Dave Harris was killed by Ed Teasley at a gambling table, both parties being colored. Four of them were gambling at Teasley's house, in the outskirts of the city, when Harris and Teasley became involved in a difficulty. The others present claimed to have walked off and did not see it. Drs. Johnson and Oliver were called in and found that Harris was shot in the forehead, stabbed just above the heart and cut in other places, he dying a short while after the physicians arrived. Teasley was found badly cut the severest being the cut of his jugular vein, which was sewed up by the physicians, and they think that if it does he reopen he will get well.

The Ladies Will Be Present.

Elberton, Ga., March 1.—(Special.)—The young men of Elberton have organized a debating club and meet every Saturday night at the city hall. Professor W. H. Jones is president. Next Saturday night the club will meet in the courthouse and have specially invited the ladies to attend, as they will discuss the question of woman's privileges with Z. B. Rogers, W. F. Jones and Hawes Cloud on the affirmative and S. L. Olive, C. P. Harris and L. H. Turner on the negative.

Sale of a Warehouse.

Americus, Ga., March 1.—(Special.)—The large warehouse formerly owned by the A. P. and L. Compress Company and now occupied by the Americus Grocery Company, was sold at commissioners' sale today and bought as an investment by Judge Allen Fort for $3,000. The Americus Grocery Company will erect a commodious brick storage warehouse and office in the business center of the city, with sidetracks from the Central railroad running thereto.

Closed by the Sheriff.

Calhoun, Ga., March 1.—(Special.)—The store of Eugene H. Taylor, dealer in general merchandise, was closed by the sheriff under a mortgage in favor of A. W. Tedcastle & Co., of Rome. The amount of the Tedcastle mortgage is about $1,000 and the assets will invoice about $1,500. It is said there are several other mortgages against the above stock on record at the courthouse, but as to what course they will take has not as yet been settled on.

Gordon Court in Session.

Calhoun, Ga., March 1.—(Special.)—Superior court convened here yesterday, Judge Fite presiding. Large crowds from the country are in attendance. This term will probably not hold over two weeks, as there are no cases of general importance to be tried.

Death of Mr. M. O. Bowdoin.

Griffin, Ga., March 1.—(Special.)—Mr. M. O. Bowdoin died at 6 o'clock of uremic troubles yesterday afternoon. He was fifty years of age last October. He was married in June, 1884, to Miss Lula Hammond, sister of Messrs. N. J. Hammond, E. W. Hammond, T. A. Hammond, Sr., and George Hammond. The burial took place at 3 o'clock, with honors by the Odd Fellows, from the Baptist church.

WANTED

Physician with $1,000 to take charge of first-class advertising specialty office in Nashville, Tenn. Salary $100 per month and one-fourth of net profits. An opportunity of a lifetime. Must furnish first-class references as to character and ability. Address F, Constitution.

RECEIVER NAMED AFTER ROAD IS SOLD

Sale of Rome and Carrollton Railroad Is Set Aside.

PRIOR LIEN BONDS WIN CLAIM

Farmers' Trust Company Has Petition for Receiver Granted.

MR. C. P. WILBURN APPOINTED RECEIVER

He Is President of the Road That Bought the Rome and Carrollton When Sold.

An order appointing C. B. Wilburn, of Rome, receiver for the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus railway, was filed in the clerk's office of the United States court yesterday morning. The order was drawn at Judge Newman's residence some time during the preceding night.

The appointment of a receiver is of peculiar interest in view of the unusual circumstances surrounding the case. The road was only recently sold under a decree of the court to satisfy a mortgage or bonds held by the Central Trust Company, of New York. The part of the road sold under the decree is properly known as the Rome and Carrollton road and is about 140 miles long.

It was supposed that the sale of the road had stopped all litigation, but directly after it had been bought by the Chattanooga, Rome and Southern Railway Company, the successor to the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New York, filed a petition before Judge Newman asking that the sale be set aside and that a receiver be appointed for the property. The Farmers' company claimed that it held $150,000 bonds on the property, which were prior liens to the bonds held by the Central Trust Company, and that the bonds held by the latter company were subject to the mortgage of the Farmers' company.

This petition created some surprise. Judge Newman took the case under consideration and night before last, as that was the last day of court, at the request of attorneys, he filed his decision, appointing Mr. Wilburn receiver. Mr. Wilburn is president of the Chattanooga, Rome and Southern railroad, which is now operating the disputed property as a part of its system. He is authorized to continue the operation of the Rome and Carrollton division, but is ordered to keep a separate account of the pro rata part of its earnings.

The case of the Rome and Carrollton at one time caused a fight between the state and federal courts.

There seemed to be nothing in the way of the Farmers' Trust Company's petition until a claim against the road was filed in the state courts. This was the case of McKee & Marshall, filed in the superior court of Floyd county, and presented a material obstacle to the bill filed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the United States court.

The McKee petition was filed by Messrs. Tompkins & Alston, and Judge Henry issued an order taking jurisdiction of the case and the property.

The filing of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's bill prevented a direct clash between the state and federal courts. This has been averted by a settlement of the claims of McKee & Marshall, who have dismissed their petition. The result which the bondholders have awaited for nearly six years was brought about by the petition filed in the Floyd county superior court.

From a Forsyth County Democrat.

Editor Constitution—In justice to our governor and to him who is to be our governor, will you kindly give space in your best of Georgia papers to a voice from the mountains? I have noticed that great injustice has been done our governor. I think not intentionally so, but for lack of information. In 1894 I was a warm supporter of W. Y. Atkinson. Why? First, there was not a man in Georgia who did better work as chairman of the democratic committee than he did. It was at a time, too, when it looked as though populists and republicans combined would sweep the state, and it took all of his time and his talent to carry the party to victory, which facts were all acknowledged by democrats. Was not this sufficient cause for me and others to espouse his candidacy? Secondly, I admire his pluck and independence. With no Hanna or Hannas to control, he has been singly, with the encouragement and cheer of his estimable wife, the governor of Georgia.

It has been said that his administration has been one of the most expensive of any since the war, and that taxes have been increased. On what basis are Georgia's taxes assessed? Does it not arise from the appropriations made by the Georgia legislature? Are not legislators constantly overwhelmed with petitions, appeals, memorials and desires for money? More money is demanded yearly by the state school commissioner, by the principals of the lunatic, the deaf and dumb and the blind asylums, more money for education, more money for pensions of confederate soldiers and their widows, more money for increase of judges of supreme court bench for salaries, more money for sheriffs and citizens and other arresting officers for rewards for criminals, besides many other things. Can it be proven that his messages to the legislature were of an extravagant nature, more so than Northen, Gordon, Colquit and others? I think not.

How many governors before Atkinson let out the state's money to different banks and realized no interest? This item puts several thousand dollars in the treasury and will continue after his time expires. By an act introduced by him in the '80s, while in the house, thousands of dollars are going into the treasury from the inspection of oils, and any surplus of contingent fund he has covered in the treasury. He has kept a close eye upon the Western and Atlantic railroad property: he has guarded the state's interest in every particular as much so as former governors. I, with many others, feel deeply grateful to him for his faithful discharge of the state's duties and for the honor he has conferred on the office given him by the people. Of one thing be assured. I do not regret my first nor my last vote cast for Atkinson.

For over a quarter of a century it has been my privilege to be acquainted with Hon. Allen D. Candler. For two years I lived a neighbor to him. Both in his private and public life I know him to be a perfect gentleman and a democrat of the old line. I was always glad to write A. D. Candler on my ticket when he was a candidate. He certainly has been a credit to his county and to the state, both in the halls of congress, in the state senate and house of representatives and in the high position he now fills. In fact, every public enterprise under his control has been a success. He knows the cost of the laboring man's dollar, for he has himself, as a laborer, earned that kind of dollar. If elected he tells us in his letter of announcement that his administration will be economical and I am here to say when A. D. Candler says a thing he means that thing, and to say that he is solid in the ninth congressional district and in north Georgia.

Let us lay down this Atkinson and Evans bow and unite and elect Allen D. Candler to the tune of 100,000 majority.

A. J. JULIAN.

Candler Club at Buford.

Buford, Ga., March 1.—(Special.)—A very large and enthusiastic Candler club has been organized here.

The town is almost a unit for Candler and the county will roll up a very large majority for the "Plow Boy from Pigeon Roost."

The Whole Force Re-elected.

Americus, Ga., March 1.—(Special.)—The biennial election of chief of police and six officers occurred this afternoon. Chief Wheeler, who has been on the force a quarter of a century, was re-elected chief, while the entire force of policemen was re-elected.

An Up-to-date Cooking School teaches its pupils to use nothing but the highest grade groceries when preparing food in relation to hygiene. That is the only kind finds room in our choice stock. Our delicious table butter at 30c per pound, and our high grade spices and extracts we are making a special price on this week. A. W. Farlinger,

$8.00 Per.. Year
DAILY and SUNDAY.

$6.00 Per.. Year
DAILY Without SUNDAY.

Now.....
Is the time to
Subscribe for the......
Daily and Sunday
Constitution

ALREADY an interesting State Campaign has begun; at any time the United States might declare War With Spain; a Grand Confederate Reunion is to be held in Atlanta during the Summer. The Constitution is the Only Southern Newspaper that gives all the news with the bloom on it. Our traveling agents for the daily will call upon you some time during the year for the money. Send in your name and we will commence sending you The Daily Constitution.

THE CONSTITUTION, ATLANTA, GA.

SEA ISLANDS IN BAD CONDITION

Although the Cotton Crop Was Shorter the Price Fell Two Cents.

EGYPTIAN IMPORTS THE CAUSE

Such Is the View of Colonel A. P. Brantley, of Blackshear.

HE FREELY DISCUSSES THE SITUATION

Tells of the Difference Between Sea Island Cotton and Other Long Staple.

Blackshear, Ga., March 1.—(Special.)—The business situation, as affected by cotton, was discussed today by Colonel A. P. Brantley.

Colonel Brantley is president of the A. P. Brantley Company, which, for more than a quarter of a century, has conducted a large and successful mercantile business at Blackshear, with branches throughout this section of the state. He is also president of a large oil mill and fertilizer factory at this place, as well as president of the Blackshear bank.

Sea Island and Long Staple.

When interviewed Colonel Brantley said: "This section of the country is entirely dependent upon sea island or long staple cotton. Some people have an idea that all of the sea island cotton is grown on the islands, and I suppose the only real sea island cotton is grown there, but we produce in southeast and the lower portion of southwest Georgia and extensively in Florida a long staple cotton, which is called sea island.

"This cotton, since the season of 1892-'93, has declined about 60 per cent. As everybody knows, no staple produced can decline 60 per cent and leave the producers of that staple prosperous. The chief cause for this decline is brought about by the importation of Egyptian and other long staple cotton into this country free of duty. I think that it may not be out of place to quote from a recent letter of mine to Hon. Nelson Dingley, chairman of the ways and means committee.

"'All of our long staple cotton is very erroneously called sea island cotton. There is very little sea island cotton—only eight or ten thousand bales—produced annually. The remainder of the crop is very much inferior to the island cotton, although called by the same name. An amendment to the tariff bill was introduced in the senate by Hon. A. O. Bacon, of this state, placing a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem on all importations of Egyptian cotton. This amendment was carried by a large majority in the senate, but was defeated in conference, the committee reporting that Egyptian cotton was unlike either sea island or upland cotton and did not come into competition with either.

It Does Not Compete.

"If it were true that Egyptian cotton is a grade between upland and sea island cotton it would, nevertheless, compete with our long staple cotton. It is not necessary in order to produce competition that articles should be identical. If they are similar the same competition results, as you well know. Hence on this principle a tariff has been laid on the various grades of wool not produced in this country. Nevertheless if such grades of wool were admitted into this country free of duty they would affect the price of the home-grown article, although not identical in quality.

"Second. there is direct competition between our long staple cotton and Egyptian cotton. For example, in spool thread, the Egyptian cotton can be used entirely for all numbers below 40 and it is said that it can even be substituted for fifties. There can be no clearer proof of the competition than the results obtained from the marketing of this year's crop. I inclose a table showing the crops and prices for several years past. This season, although the crop is fully 25 or 30 per cent short of last year, the price has averaged 2 cents per pound lower than has ever been known in the history of the trade. This is due to the fact that Egyptian cotton is 2 cents lower than it was last season."

Year.	Total crop bales.	Average price S. I. cotton for grade "fine" in Savannah.
1879-80	26,704	28.10
1880-81	36,442	27.65
1881-82	38,552	23.80
1882-83	36,924	25.79
1883-84	25,444	32.42
1884-85	40,925	26.10
1885-86	37,672	23.10
1886-87	45,137	17.92
1887-88	39,571	21.42
1888-89	43,903	22.10
1889-90	46,841	23.75
1890-91	68,118	18.96
1891-92	59,171	16.00
1892-93	45,422	21.23
1893-94	62,857	17.75
1894-95	74,627	15.00
1895-96	92,718	14.00
	Estimated.	
1896-97	105,000	11.00
1897-98	75,000	9.00

Notwithstanding the crop this year is 25 or 30 per cent short of the crop produced last year. the price is much lower.

What the Result Shows.

"When the Sea Island cotton growers were making an effort last winter to have a tariff placed on all importations into this country of long staple cotton, The Morning News, of Savannah, among other democratic papers, threw cold water on the movement and contended that a duty would do no good. The fallacy of this contention is clearly disproved by the facts as they exist today. Our people have no patience with the "free raw material" idea. So long as the principal revenues of the government are to be collected through the imposition of tariff laws they do not feel that raw materials should bear more than their part of the burden. And they recognize the fact that the larger the free list the heavier the duty must be on articles that remain on the dutiable list.

"A considerable number of our people are goldbugs and a great many of them voted for McKinley and they feel that they were shamefully treated in the making up of the Dingley tariff bill.

"The decline in upland cotton is almost as serious as the decline in our long staple cotton. I think very few people outside of the farmers themselves realize what a struggle they have to make both ends meet, even after denying themselves almost every comfort. I have known cases of sickness where a doctor was not sent for until it was too late for him to do any good simply because the parties could not see where they were to get the money with which to pay the doctor.

Business Will Remain Dull.

"Of course no one will deny that the less the farmer gets for his crop the less he will have to spend.

"Business has been very light this fall and winter and I think promises to continue indefinitely on the same scale. But for the fact that our people must have homes to shelter them, farm property would become practically valueless in Georgia and other southern states, for the simple reason that no profit can be made from them. As it is, the value of farm property has very materially declined.

"Business will not improve until the farmers can sell their products at a profit. Something must be done to rehabilitate prices, otherwise depression and hard times will continue."

M. C. McALPIN.

TWO YEARS IN PENITENTIARY.

That Is the Punishment Meeted Out to L. L. Saunders.

Monroe, Ga., March 1.—(Special.)—The last sad act in the drama of Lucius L. Saunders's crime was closed this afternoon when he was brought into court and sentenced to two years' confinement in the penitentiary.

Saunders is the self-confessed robber of a Southern Express Company safe at Social Circle in January, 1897. As the readers of The Constitution will remember, Saunders returned to Georgia from Cincinnati with an official of the company three weeks ago, and on his arrival at Monroe was carried before Justice of the Peace Lawrence and there entered his plea of guilty. The grand jury returned an indictment Monday, the first day of its session, and the attorneys for Saunders filed with Judge Hutchins an exculpatory plea, with affidavits showing that restitution had been made of a great part of the money stolen; that his physical condition was bad, an affidavit from J. Harvey Moore, the noted Atlanta specialist, showing that his eyes were seriously affected.

The aged and honored father, the most faithful and loyal sister, who had attended her unfortunate brother's every want since his confinement, and an elder brother were in the courtroom when the sentence was delivered.

Boiler Explosion.

Buford, Ga., March 1.—(Special.)—The boiler of Messrs. Walter and Ed Strickland, who have been operating a sawmill about eight miles east of this place, near Hog mountain, exploded yesterday, killing Mr. Walter Strickland and mortally wounding Mr. Pern Mauldin. Two other men were badly burned, but it is thought they will recover.

Teething Children

Are generally Puny. Stomach upset, Bowels out of order—do not rest well at night. The very best remedy for children while teething is

PITTS' CARMINATIVE.

It cures Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, cures Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, Griping, and acts promptly. It is good for adults, too, and is a specific for vomiting during pregnancy.

Sold by all Druggists, 25 and 50c.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

The Constitution.

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W. A. HEMPHILL......Business Manager

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CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 217 Dearborn St Great Northern Hotel.
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The Traveling Agents of The Constitution are Messrs. W. H. Overbey and Charles H. Donnelly

NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY, Constitution Building Sole Advertising Managers for all territory outside of Atlanta.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The Constitution is informed that an impostor is collecting money for this paper under the guise of being an authorized representative. We have information that he is traveling under the names of C. D. Smith and C. D. Gaines, and he has no doubt assumed other names elsewhere.

He is described as being about five feet nine inches in height, weight approximately 175 pounds, has dark complexion. Wore dark suit of clothes, with puff tie, when last seen.

A reward of $50 will be paid for the arrest of the man, with proof to convict.

In the meantime we warn all readers of The Constitution that we have but two authorized traveling agents for the daily and Sunday Constitution, Messrs. Charles Donnelly and W. H. Overbey.

The above notice does not refer to Mr. W. J. Gaines, of Bradley, S. C.

ATLANTA, GA., March 2, 1898.

Ammunition for Democrats.

The republican policy with respect to Cuba is no clearer now than it was before the Maine disaster; but it is certain that while the platform pledge was one thing, the post-election plans of Mr. McKinley and his party are another and quite a different thing. We are told by the British newspapers that the calmness and reticence of the president are evidences of statesmanship. If that be true it is statesmanship of the Salisbury, but not of the salutary kind.

No doubt it was "statesmanship" for Lord Salisbury to permit the Turks to massacre the Armenians. No doubt it was "statesmanship" for the European powers to allow the Turks to disembowel Greece. Anything is statesmanship in these days that permits human life and liberty to be sacrificed to the interests of the money power.

This question of money seems to be more important with the republicans than any impulse of patriotism. It is worthy of note that the McKinley cabinet is becoming rather warm on this question of money as a poultice to the feelings of an outraged nation. We are informed in the most serious manner by those who are close to the administration that should the evidence prove the Spaniards to be responsible for the Maine disaster, our shifty and thrifty rulers will at once proceed to exact an indemnity large enough to soothe our wounded feelings.

This is an operation that would work two ways. It would not only "make war inexcusable," as Editor Godkin phrases it, but it would enable the gold syndicate to turn an honest penny by advancing Spain the sum necessary to plaster our "national honor." For Spain would have to borrow the money. This would mean a new issue of bonds, and all the profits of the transaction will go into the bulging but capacious pockets of the gold syndicate—familiarly known as the money power.

It is toward this pleasing contingency that the whole Cuban question, as well as the unexpected disaster to the Maine, is tending. Unquestionably the American people (strictly speaking) are unanimously in favor of intervening to put an end to the Cuban struggle on the basis of Cuban liberty. But just at this point the money power begins to make itself felt. "Cuba must be free? Very well. But what are we to make out of the transaction?" the high financiers inquire. And they make the inquiry with such earnestness that Mr. McKinley, who is under obligations to them for his election, is obliged to give ear to them—is obliged, in fact, to scratch out a part of his party platform.

But there are considerations that will surely ripen to the point of botheration. If—you will observe that we are as cautious and as conservative as possible—if the Maine was destroyed by Spanish agencies, and if the destruction of the vessel by such agencies (with the accompanying loss of life too horrible to contemplate), is in the nature of an insult to our national honor, how is the matter to be settled by a money indemnity? Will money satisfy the people? Or is it wild presumption to insist that the people have any interest in the plans of Mr. McKinley and the money power?

Even admitting that money is calculated to satisfy all wounds, all losses and all insults, how can Mr. McKinley, though aided by an accountant hot from Wall street, accurately estimate how much Spain should pay for the destruction of the Maine? How much does it cost to blow two hundred and odd Americans to eternity? These questions are, in the nature of things, revolting, but we are not responsible for them. They grow naturally out of the extraordinary attitude attributed to the republican administration; they rise in the mind involuntarily.

Then there is the question of delay. To all intents and purposes the public knows just as much about the real cause of the Maine disaster as it knew the day after it occurred. More than this, it is the avowed intention of the administration to delay the investigation as much as possible. All the proceedings are secret, and the results will be disclosed whenever the plans of the money power are ripe.

We are not protesting against this remarkable situation, but merely commenting on it. To protest would be idle; it will be time enough to engage in that business when the people are ready to call the republican party to account at the polls. We have tried to discuss the Cuban question heretofore from a purely American standpoint, knowing that intervention would be a feather in the cap of the republican party, but willing to see it placed there in so righteous a cause.

From a party point of view we would not have the situation changed one iota. Looking to party success alone, we would have the republicans carry out their announced programme to the letter. It seems to be useless for any democrat to discuss matters from the American standpoint so long as the money power has charge of the republican party. It is worse than useless.

The democrats stand now, as they have stood from the first, ready to encourage and support any movement on the part of the republicans to establish a free government in Cuba, or to encourage and support any measure for the vindication of the American name and honor. And yet they will not hesitate to take advantage of republican failure to do the will of the people. Mr. McKinley, from the moment he went into office, has played directly into the hands of the democrats.

The Case of India.

Our readers will doubtless remember the fact that, in commenting on the so-called famine in India at the time when the deplorable condition of affairs in that country were attracting attention, The Constitution declared that the situation there was not due to the dearth of food, but to a lack of money, caused by the tremendous spoliation in scaling the rupee from a silver to a gold valuation which was involved in the closing of the Indian mint to the free coinage of silver.

When that declaration was made we had only the theoretical results of the Indian policy before us—the demonetization of hundreds of millions of silver in possession of the people by the closing of the mints, and the ascription of an artificial value to the coined rupee. Events have shown beyond all question that our deductions were accurate. Thousands of peasants starved within sight of plentiful supplies of food, and hundreds of thousands were in a starving condition who, if the mints had been opened to silver, could have sold their silver ornaments—the shape in which the people there store their savings—to the jewelers for the mint value in rupees.

The London Times recently printed an abstract of the opinion of the Anglo-Indian press on the present financial conditions, which the correspondent of The New York Tribune describes as "one of the gloomiest revelations of financial stringency and industrial exhaustion ever made." The artificial value of the rupee, instead of being based on gold, is based entirely on the lack of an adequate supply of currency. The Indian government, for the sole purpose of creating more favorable rates of exchange in London, has produced a money famine which has resulted in starvation among the people and the paralysis of all industry. And this is the result of the folly of men who are described as "eminent financiers."

Even commercial enterprise has been destroyed by a bank rate of 10 per cent—a rate at which merchants are hardly able to sell their bills. Loans range from 14 to 24 per cent in Calcutta and Bombay. Hear The London Times:

> If the conviction once possesses the Indian mind that the artificial enhancement of the rupee is a contributory cause of famine, it will furnish a common rallying cry for all classes—peasant and townsman, rich and poor—such as the congress has never yet raised. Put in economic terms, the contention is that the government, in order more easily to discharge its own gold obligations, has subjected India to an artificial currency that bears down the producing industries on which the present and the future of the people depend. Thus stated, the question is open to fair argument. But if it passes from the Anglo-Indian to the vernacular press, it will cease to be stated in economic terms, and become a popular cry of the spoliation of the peasant—that cry for which it has hitherto been our endeavor to avoid giving any just cause.

We have here the confession that it would be ruinous to tell the truth in plain words, and therefore it must be stated in "economic terms." To such depths of degradation has the money power brought men otherwise honest and respectable! It is the simple truth that the spoliation of the natives of India was the first and is the last intention of those who profit by the gold standard. The Indian mints were closed for the sole purpose of compelling the natives to fetch out their suppositititious hoards of gold, and this could only be done by demonetizing their silver possessions.

It is, indeed, gratifying to know that some of the evil results of this crime have fallen in full force on the class that instigated it: The British in India have not starved, it is true; but they are the victims of something which is worse than starvation in their own estimation. Their Profits have been cut off, and their Losses are staring them in the face. The Commerce has been crippled, and their precious Trade is almost entirely wiped out.

These are the men who last year thought it "injudicious" to join with France and the United Staes in restoring bimetallism. Though they were up to their ears in the results of their folly, they refused to open their eyes to see the only real remedy for the evils. And even now, with the native population on the brink of starvation and bankruptcy written across the face of British India, they have practically determined to prolong the currency famine with the idea of coming to anchor on the gold standard. Such a sacrifice of humanity to greed has but one parallel in history and that belongs to experience of the people of the United states since the clandestine demonetization of silver.

Municipal States Proposed.

Mr. Joseph H. Irwin, of Alleghany City, Pa., comes to the front with the somewhat unique suggestion that the present cities of New York, Philadelphia and Chicago be converted into separate municipal commonwealths.

In support of this suggestion Mr. Irwin observes that when our simple forefathers framed the constitution of the United States they never dreamed that within one hundred years from that time cities would spring up in this country with 3,000,000 inhabitants; else they would have made some provision for converting them into states. He furthermore observes that the subsequent policy of the government has been to carve new states out of old ones, and that precedents for converting New York, Philadelphia and Chicago into states are abundant.

Before converting these cities into states, Mr. Irwin's idea is to annex to each of them enough surrounding territory to give them respectable areas. For instance, he suggests that some five or six counties south of Poughkeepsie in New York state be annexed to New York city; that some eight or more counties north of the Illinois and Kankakee rivers, in the state of Illinois, be annexed to Chicago; and that some six or eight counties south of the Blue mountains, in Pennsylvania, be annexed to Philadelphia. He suggests that the state which includes the present city of New York be called New Amsterdam; that the state which includes the present city of Chicago be called Lincoln, and that the state which includes the present city of Philadelphia be called Franklin. On the basis of the last census returns Mr. Irwin gives the following population to these proposed states, together with their respective areas:

Municipal states.	Sq. miles.	1890.
New Amsterdam	3,300	2,900,000
Lincoln	4,500	1,450,000
Franklin	3,350	1,650,000

To show that the creation of these proposed states would not seriously impair the parent states, Mr. Irwin cites the following table showing the area and population which the parent states would still have left, viz:

Rural states.	Sq. miles.	1900.
New York	45,870	3,900,000
Pennsylvania	41,865	4,450,000
Illinois	52,150	2,950,000

In further support of his unique proposition Mr. Irwin states that the population of the present city of New York is equal to that of the thirteen American colonies at the close of the revolutionary war; and that New York, Chicago and Philadelphia are equal in population to the aggregate of the seventeen states and eight territories at the time of the federal census in 1810.

The Growth of the South.

In the decade extending from 1880 to 1890 the south's property increased in value over $4,000,000,000; but when the present decade expires it will be found that the property of this section has gained in value something considerably in excess of this sum.

One of the most conservative of southern newspapers is The Washington Post. In speaking of the south's phenomenal development in recent years The Washington Post makes this observation:

> While many northern dollars have been invested in southern enterprises, it is admitted that by far the greater part of the increased wealth is due to southern intelligence and energy.
>
> Yet this is only the beginning. The iron area of the south, 700 miles in length and 200 in width, paralleled by belts of coal and limestone, is only worked in its vestibule, as it were. In a few years hundreds of shops, whose fires will be fed from the coal at the doors, will surround every present one. We are assured that Alabama is now laying down iron in England at prices with which the English producers say they cannot compete at any profit. One-half of all the standing timber of the country is in the south. Much of it is not suited to the making of the best furniture, but all has its uses, and will add enormously to the activity and wealth of that section. It is no small matter, too, that the southern products of the soil are no longer limited to cotton, rice, tobacco, sugar and sweet potatoes, but include besides early vegetables and corn, everything that is not prohibited by the climate. In recent years experiments in fruits and other profitable products of farming have led to enterprises that must swell the riches of the land. It is not so many years since the south bought all its meat and its corn in the north, and the carrying of these, for which vast sums were paid by the impoverished people, was the main support of lines of steamers. The romantic south is passing. So is the impoverished south.

The editorial from which the foregoing paragraph is extracted constitutes a valuable contribution to the literature of the present industrial crisis in the United States.

A Pertinent Question.

While the probabilities of war between Spain and the United States are steadily becoming less and less, there are still some interesting questions which are pertinent in this connection. For example, could the United States purchase ironclads of foreign powers if required to do so by the necessities of war?

In response to this question a writer in The New York Herald states that Italy is the only trans-Atlantic power from which the United States could possibly purchase naval reinforcements. He states that in his opinion Italy would be willing to part with her battleship Garibaldi for a moderate consideration. This battleship is 625 feet in length and draws twenty-three feet of water; its total displacement aggregates 6,040 tons. Apart from its equipment the Garibaldi cost Italy $3,000,000. Besides this battleship Italy also possesses two excellent armored cruisers which she might be willing to sell. But the greatest need of this country is for torpedo boats, and of these Italy has none to spare.

Of South American countries, the writer states that Argentina is perhaps the only one from which the United States could purchase battleships. She has two armored cruisers valued at $3,300,000 each which she might sell to the United States, and also several torpedo boats. Brazil has no war engines which this country would care to purchase. Chili is well equipped with stout ironclads, but she would hardly be willing, on account of recent difficulties of a diplomatic nature with this country, to part with any of them. So in the event of serious difficulties requiring more war vessels than we possess at present, the United States could look with reasonable assurance only to Italy and Argentina.

Welcome, G. A. R. Men!

Atlanta extends her most cordial greetings to the annual state encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic which meets today within her gates.

Our visitors will find little during their stay in this city to remind them of old hostilities. In the years which have elapsed since General Sherman camped in this neighborhood our people have been so busy wiping out the effects of his sojourn that they have not found time to brood over past misfortune. With hope and courage they have persistently applied themselves to the task in hand until they have at length succeeded beyond the measure of their most sanguine expectations. So while our visitors will find little to remind them of the old scores on which they once differed with us, they will find much to remind them of the common brotherhood which knits us all together.

Since the work of lifting Atlanta from the ashes began, some thirty-four years ago, the blue and the gray have labored side by side in this city with comparatively little friction; each has enjoyed the other's confidence and good will, and today there scarcely survives the least spark of bitterness or prejudice in the hearts of our people. With unreserved cordiality the old confederate veterans will today greet their former adversaries; and in like manner when the confederate reunion meets in Atlanta next July, this fraternal courtesy will be returned with equal warmth by resident Grand Army men. Does not this spirit unmistakably declare that the war is over?

Atlanta is especially pleased to have as her guests today such distinguished veterans of the union army as General J. P. S. Gobin, of Pennsylvania, the present commander-in-chief of the national Grand Army of the Republic, and General I. F. Mack, of Ohio, who is likely to become the next commander-in-chief. To them and to the entire body of her visitors she proffers her most cordial greetings.

The administration seems to be afraid that the Maine investigation will result in discoveries.

Hanna seems to be proud of his notoriety in Ohio. So far he is away ahead of Platt and Quay.

John Sherman has mind enough left to draw his salary.

It is now beginning to be faintly supposed in some quarters that it doesn't make any difference how many letters a candidate writes so long as he tells the truth. On this public opinion never was divided.

The republican test in primaries is, "Are you willing to sell your vote? Are you able to buy votes? If so, how many?"

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

A writer in The New York Independent discusses at some length why the United States is so unpopular with Europeans. Beginning with France, the writer says: For years there has been a large American colony in Paris, but its members find it difficult to get any entree into French society. French ideals differ from ours as much as they do from the English. Besides, the natural sympathy of France is with its neighbor, Spain, which has a large colony in Paris; and Spanish bonds are held in France which would be almost worthless if Cuba were to secure independence. The French believe what the Spaniards tell them, that the United States is hungering to annex Cuba. We need not argue the ill-will of Germany; it is too plain to be missed. It is caused partly by the operation of our protective tariff and partly by the loss to the United States of so many German citizens and possible soldiers. But still more the cause is in that which is seen all through Europe, the growth and prosperity of this country, the development of its manufactures and commerce, which excite general apprehension. What Germany feels is what the Austrian premier, Goluchowski, startled us by proclaiming that the twentieth century must see the union of Europe against America to shut out American products and influence. The yellow peril, from China, is not so much feared as the American peril. This apprehension affects all Europe, though just now more clearly expressed in Germany and Austria. But Italy feels it as well, although she has her special grievance in the New Orleans lynching case. Of the great powers there remain Russia, which has no public opinion, and Great Britain; the mother country remains our friend.

According to the last government census the population of Spain aggregated only 17,565,632 or less than one-half the population of France. Says a well-informed writer in The Chicago Times-Herald: "Spain has an area of 197,670 square miles. The area of France is only a few thousand square miles greater, and yet France has a population of very nearly 40,000,000. Texas has an area of 274,356 square miles. Spain could be laid out on Texas and Texas would have 76,686 square miles left over. The state of Pensylvania, New York, Illinois and Alabama have more population together than has Spain, and are immensely more wealthy. These states could borrow enough money, with their whole field of commodities, men and capital behind the loan, to pay off at one coup the whole national debt of Spain. They could raise, pay and maintain a bigger army than Spain could. Their natural resources could outlast Spain's ten to one. Their steam power is infinitely greater, and as man power can always be gauged by steam power you can imagine the difference. These four states could exist if they sequestrated from all the rest of the world. Spain could hardly live a day. Spain was once the greatest nation on the face of the globe. Say, rather, she was twice so. First as a center of learning and science under the Saracenic rule, when the City of Cordova had a mile of gas-lit streets and fountains of quicksilver played in the palace yard of the caliph. Second when she was the greatest military power in Europe. If you look at the names of countries, cities and places in the western hemisphere you will realize what a grand empire Spain once was and what a power she wielded over men. But Spain could not stand the march of modern invention. She has steadily shrunk and shriveled and lost her possessions, until now all she has left worth speaking of is Cuba. The Philippines are insignificant possessions."

The New York Mail and Express argues that even in the event hostilities with Spain fail to materialize as the result of present complications it is still inevitable that the plan of freeing Cuba by purchase must come up for discussion.

Says this exponent of New York sentiment: "This suggestion has been received hitherto by the Spanish government with a show of indignation meant for home consumption. But the country that sold Florida to the United States can with propriety sell Cuba to the Cubans, and this government can well afford to guarantee the interest upon a debt of $100,000,000, a sum only equal to our commercial loss in a single year because of the existing war. But the extra debt incurred in the last three years must be borne by Spain alone. Spain must sell or fight!"

Does the civilized world think less of M. Zola for his conviction in the recent mock trial in Paris. Under the peculiar circumstances which have attended the hearing of this extraordinary case the action of the jury clothes the distinguished author with fresh honor. Says The New York Tribune: The injustice of the court, the travesty of a trial, have discounted its value hopelessly. The world has watched and listened, and has already framed a verdict to its own satisfaction. It has hitherto had much fault to find with Emile Zola, and most justly. Today it forgives him much It believes that he has spoken the truth, and that he has done so because of an unselfish love of truth. He has brought upon himself the obloquy of the very rabble that once hailed with joy his less creditable works; but he has won for himself the esteem and praise of millions to whom his very name was once distasteful. The savage howls and shrieks that assailed him in the courtroom are lost in the world-wide plaudits of those who honor manhood and believe in righteousness. The verdict of the jury matters little. It will supply only one word to the defendant's title. Hero he is already. It rests with the twelve jurors to say whether he is also to be martyr or victor. And even that matters little, for in such a cause a martyr is a victor."

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

A Practical View of It.

Don't want no poets singin' "the glories" o' the spring—
Ef we're needin' any music, the mock-in'birds kin sing;
Got nuthin' 'g'in their verses—they're 'cordin ter the rule,
But we'd ruther see 'em jerkin' o' the bell line on a mule!

'Course, the springtime's pleasant—violets in blue,
An' all the lilies bendin' with the bees an' with the dew;
Little children shoutin' on the rosy way ter school,—
But—we'd git more out these poets ef they understood the mule!

Mighty fine on paper, ter be singin' 'bout the seed
A-climbin' ter the sunshine; but—the sower's what we need!
Mighty fine ter tell us 'bout the blossoms as they blow,
But—you can't make corn an' cotton with a fiddle an' a bow!

Time enough fer music when the corn is in the bin,
The taters banked fer winter an' the cotton in the gin;
Got nuthin' 'g'in their verses—they're 'cordin' ter the rule,
But—we'd sorter like 'em better ef they understood the mule!

* * * * *

A Story of Mr. Willard.

On the occasion of Mr. Willard's return to a city where he had played "The Middleman" several years previous, he was approached by a stranger, who said:

"I want to thank you for what I know of 'The Middleman.' I have made thousands of dollars out of it."

On Mr. Willard's expressing surprise and asking for an explanation, the stranger said:

"Well, you know the scene where you ran out of coal and broke up the furniture, and fired up with it?"

"Yes?"

"Well, that scene put mettle in me. It was at a time when everything was going against me, and I seemed to be at the end of my row."

"Yes?"

"But I took heart when I saw you smash the chairs for fuel, and heard your desperate cry: 'I'm going to burn furniture!' And I made up my mind that I'd go into the same business, figuratively speaking; and I did; and luck turned in my favor, and fortune smiled once more!"

* * * * *

A Voter's View of It.

De culiud man don't git no place,
No matter how he hunt;
But ef it's war, de cullud race—
Dey'll put it right in front!

Des watch 'em,
Des watch 'em!
In peace they lets you grunt,
But w'en it's war—
Don't keer what for—
Dey'll put you right in front!

De Publikin he help ter win
W'en ever'thing look blue,
But—heah him w'en de place he in:
"I disremembers you!"

Des watch 'em
Des watch 'em!
In peace dey lets you grunt;
But—ef it's fight,
You's out er sight!—
Dey'll put you right in front!

* * * * *

The Deacon's View of It.

"I think," said the old colored deacon, "dat all dis war talk dat gwine on is a sho' sign de worl' comin' ter a end. Whut do de Bible say: 'Dar shall be wars en rumors er wars, en earthquakes in divers places.' En you may call de blowin' up er de Maine a earthquake, en don't you see dat de guv'ment has done give divers places ter fin' out whut done it?"

* * * * *

Just in the Ordinary Line.

"I wish you please, suh," said an old darky, "write me a letter ter de man whut 'lists de sojers en ax him ter gimme a place in de army."

"All right. Any particular place?"

"No, suh, 'cept dat I wants ter be a colonel—des lak de res' er dem!"

* * * * *

Had Confidence in Him.

A rural character whose reputation for veracity was notoriously bad, was summoned as a witness in a case where a friend's interest were involved. When he took the stand the judge said:

"Mind, now, sir; you are sworn to tell the truth, and if you don't, the penitentiary will be your portion."

He took the oath, and then whispered his friend:

"John, I'm afeard it's all up with you. The jedge says I've got ter tell the truth!"

"That's all right, Jim," said his friend, with great confidence, "I ain't a-worryin' 'bout that, kase you can't do it!"

* * * * *

It's odd that every foreign lecturer who makes a fortune in this country invariably abuses it when he gets home. Dickens set the pace for this kind of thing years ago, in his "American Notes," and the rest of them have been aping him ever since. But why should Dr. Nansen complain of "chill receptions," when he sprung such a freezing subject on us? Unless, indeed, it be on account of the fact that he only got $1,000 an hour for his lectures!

F. L. S.

ODD BITS OF INFORMATION.

Lake Rikwa, or Leopold, between lakes Tanganyika and Nyassa, in central Africa, which, when first discovered, forty years ago, was 180 miles long by 30 broad, is reported by recent travelers to have closed up completely. The bed of the lake is now a plain covered with thick woods.

"Floating bogs" are found in the Lake of the Woods and other waters of Minnesota. The bogs nourish a large number of plants, shrubs and even large trees, as well as little animals. They drift about with the winds and sometimes get caught in sheltered coves, where they remain and become fixed to the bottom.

In the Protestant cemetery at Caen, surrounded with yew and cypress trees, there is a tomb which has just been restored. The stone bears these words: "In memory of George Brummell, Esq., who departed this life on the 29th March, 1840; aged sixty-two years." The tomb contains the remains of the noted favorite of George IV.

The porcelain tower in China was constructed as a gift to an empress and was always kept in repair by the government. Lightning struck it in 1801 and tore away the three top stories. The injury was repaired as soon as possible. It would probably be standing to this day had not the Teaping rebels imagined its lights and bells most disastrous to their cause.

In digging in an old mound in or near Maikop, a town in the northeastern part of Russia, the burial place of some old Scythian king was opened up and a lot of old gold and silverware was found. Many investigators are inclined to believe that further excavations in this same neighborhood will reveal the fact that much more treasure is buried there.

COLONEL G. W. ADAIR SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS OLD

Happiness, peace and good will toward all men, were the achievements of seventy-five years of life to which Colonel George W. Adair pointed with greatest pride yesterday on the seventy-fifth anniversary of his birth.

"I love all men and there is no hand I would refuse to shake," said Colonel Adair, "and of all the accomplishments of my life time I feel most deeply gratified that I have built up this happiness and contentment. I am healthy and am working today. My six children live near me, with their houses opening on my garden. They came across the garden and ate of my birthday dinner today. So I am happy."

The dearest attainments of a long life were summed up in these words. On the seventy-fifth anniversary of a life that had been devoted to the upbuilding of a great city and the accumulation of a large fortune, the man who had done so much forgot his commercial accomplishments to smile over a sentimental feeling for his fellow man. He was happy, not because he had struggled and won, not because of the money he had amassed, but because he could say that he felt ill toward no man.

COLONEL GEORGE W. ADAIR.

Atlanta has blossomed out of the wilderness under the eyes of Colonel Adair. He has been connected with every public enterprise and has associated himself with all that meant progress for the city. He has done more to make the city's history than any other one man, and Atlanta's people naturally feel an interest in him. He has celebrated nearly sixty-five of his birthdays here.

Colonel Adair never has any elaborate celebrations on the anniversary of his birth. He usually has the members of his family and "Cousin John" Thrasher present, but yesterday Mr. Thrasher was out of the city and only the six children of the pioneer helped him do honor to the day. His three sons—Jack, George and Forrest—live with and are near him, and his three daughters—Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Howell and Mrs. Eckford—live on the same block with him. They all gathered at the father's home to spend the day and take part in the birthday feast. It was a happy family gathering, and Colonel Adair greatly enjoyed the day. In the afternoon he went down town to his office and ended his seventy-fifth birthday in work.

On the slope of the hill that rises from Hard Labor creek, in Clayton county, Colonel Adair was born seventy-five years ago. His father was then a prosperous farmer of the county, at that time a part of Henry county. When the babe was two years old the father moved to DeKalb county and settled near Decatur. Before Atlanta was dreamed of George Adair worked in a store at Decatur, then the largest city in this section. When workmen began to build the terminus of the railroad in Atlanta the boy came here. As a youth he saw far into the future and thought that the little terminus would some time be a great city. So he settled here and his dreams of the future have realized with the passing years as they have come and gone.

Every change that has been made here has been watched by Colonel Adair. He has seen the city as a wild forest, then as a little group of workhouses, then again as a struggling village, and has watched it grow up to be the leading city of the southeast. He was here when the shells of the northern army fell thick over the town and he saw the city in ashes after Sherman had passed. Since he came here he has never been away for any length of time except for the years he passed fighting with General Forrest for the south. Nearly every piece of real estate in this big city has passed through Colonel Adair's hands. He has sold at auction nearly all of the principal lots in Atlanta.

"I have seen Atlanta in all its phases," said Colonel Adair yesterday. "I have watched it grow up from nothing and have seen every change in its dress and in its character. During the many years I have lived here I have known all the people and have seen all of the big buildings go up. From the very first I have had the utmost faith in Atlanta.

"The city is necessarily a site for a large town. It's geographical location makes it an excellent distributing point. From my sixty years' experience in business here I feel able to predict a wonderful future for Atlanta. One thing I have noticed is that Atlanta has never been lacking for new and enterprising people. There is a constant infusion of new blood, and this makes the population progressive and energetic. We have the cream of the business people of Georgia. For many years I have welcomed business men here from all of the small towns in Georgia. They have come here and have grown rich.

"All of the men who had the business sagacity and foresight to buy property in Atlanta years ago have had fortune thrust upon them. The cheap land bought then has rapidly become valuable and the owners have become rich. I know many poor people who came here in the early days and looking forward they bought large lots of land. Today they are wealthy. And the city will keep on growing just this way."

Colonel Adair, although started on his seventy-sixth year, is one of the healthiest and strongest old men in Atlanta. He goes to his office every day and works in his garden at home. He has a two-acre garden at the back of his residence and produces all the vegetables for the use of himself and his children's families.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

There are houses still standing in Nuremburg, Bavaria, that were built in 1060.

A ship captain has just been fined at Liverpool for having common matches on board his ship instead of safety matches, his cargo being one of gunpowder.

No. 122 Great Portland street, London, in which Boswell spent the last four or five years of his life, and in which he died on May 19, 1795, is about to be demolished.

The Transvaal will now manufacture its own explosives. The new dynamite works constitute the largest factory of explosives and dynamite ever erected in the world.

John Damm, a West Virginian, was married at a distance from home and received this telegram from the old folks: "Accept congratulations from the whole Damm family."

STATE POLITICS.

Atkinson's Unresignable Life.

From The Rome, Ga., Hustler.

Atkinson continues to lead an unresignable life.

Against the Field.

From The Thomasville, Ga., Enterprise.

Your Uncle Allen Candler appears to be holding his own against the field.

Hancock a Candler County.

From The Sparta, Ga., Ishmaelite.

Hancock seems to be a Candler county, though Atkinson and Berner have strong friends here.

An Old Saying Recalled.

From The Augusta Chronicle.

Some of these newspapers that imagine they are putting submarine mines under Allen D. Candler should bear in mind that sometimes a fellow is hoist on his own petrad.

Candler at Lawtonville.

From The Waynesboro, Ga., True Citizen.

Our little town had better organize a Candler club, as there are a great many in favor of him. Even some of the ladies would vote for him if they could.

DuBignon for Chairman.

From The Rome, Ga., Hustler.

Flem duBignon will make a model chairman of the state executive committee. Brilliant and eloquent, he is an ideal leader. His following in north Georgia is steadily growing.

Candler Club in Oglethorpe.

Oglethore Letter to Montezuma Record.

Oglethorpe has a large Candler club. Some of our usually timid citizens almost fell over each other in their zeal to sign the pledge. If such earnestness and enthusiasm could be as easily secured to build up the town, Oglethorpe would be a city by and by.

A Mild Rebuke.

From The Dawson, Ga., News.

Some unfriendly papers, notably among them The Griffin News, are disposed to make fun of Allen Candler because he has but one eye. Allen Candler lost an eye while fighting for his country in the confederate army, and to that fact, perhaps, is due The Griffin News' disposition to speak lightly of his misfortune.

All Seem To Be for Candler.

W. H. Hill in The Tifton Gazette.

I see pictures in the papers of four men for governor, all good men, would either of them make a good governor. It look now like the most of us boys are for Colonel Candler, in fact, they all seem to for Candler, except the Ashburn man and a man named Jackson, in my travels.

Good Reasons for Candler.

From The Monroe, Ga., Observer.

We are all for Candler in this beat, not because he was born on Pideore mountain, not because he plowed when he was a boy, not because he has but one eye, but because he is capable, clean and honest. He is in sympathy with the people not to get their votes, but because he is their friend. The people are disgusted with dirty methods in politics. They want a clean man for governor. Economy and lower taxes. These we must have or republican government is a farce.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Senator O. B. Stevens has returned to town after a week's visit to friends in north Georgia.

Hon. Sim Blalock has finally stepped into the open as a candidate for the presidency of the senate.

Colonel Candler and Judge Atkinson met on a street corner yesterday and had a short chat about everything but politics.

A scheme is on foot to organize a state league of Candler clubs and to invite Former Governor McDaniel to be president of it.

Editor Henry McIntosh, of Albany, changed his mind about going home on Monday, and his big hat still casts its shadow on the tiled floor of the Kimball house lobby.

Mr. Sam Venable says he is too busy with his work for the government at Key West to bother with politics, and that he will under no circumstances be a candidate for senator from DeKalb.

The friends of the Hon. Bill Clifton are chafing under the delay in appointing him secretary of state. One of his closest personal friends yesterday called on the governor to hurry up the appointment.

The Omaha exposition commissioners left for south Georgia last night and it is no secret that some of them propose to put in their odd moments in missionary work of a political nature. But it will all go to boom Georgia at the exposition.

Colonel Candler's callers yesterday included Judge Thrasher, of Walker; Professor H. S. Bradley, of Oxford; Colonel Joe H. Wallis, of Conyers; Senator O. B. Stevens, of Terrell; Mr. George D. Rucker, of Alpharetta; Hon. L. H. O. Martin, of Middleton, and Messrs. S. M. Wilkes, J. N. Morrow, Frank P. Rice, D. A. McGill, H. A. Dorsey and E. P. Waldrup, of Atlanta.

The Douglasville New South says that "it seems that Judge Spencer Atkinson will carry Fulton county," and in reply The Jonesboro Enterprise remarks: "Atkinson will carry Fulton county beyond the shadow of a doubt, and he will be nominated and elected," was recently asserted by Hon. Harvey Johnson, of Atlanta. Later, a man challenged that assertion with a four to one bet and Harvey backed, despite his well-known sporting proclivities. Talk is cheap and does not always carry with it any real banking."

Mr. E. B. Upshaw, president of the "Spencer" Atkinson campaign club of Fulton county, has named the following to compose the executive committee of the club: Harvey Johnson, chairman; S. C. Glass, Burton Smith, A. Bluthenthal, John Gatins, James L. Key, E. L. Burges Frederick Fredericks, Charles R. Robinson, W. W. Mattison, John L. Tye, G. W. Hall, Dr. E. L. Griffin, Frank L. McGruder, Lowry Arnold, W. M. Harrington, H. L. Schlesinger, John Houmphries, John H. Jones, A. M. Hartsfield, Harvey Hatcher, Henry Meyer, W. L. Sherrill, Charles Harsh, B. G. Wilson, John S. Holliday, S. Phillips, H. O. Lawless, D. Spehrling, W. W. Visanska, Leopold J. Haas, A. Wolff, John M. Hall, Charles T. Hopkins, J. E. Robinson.

Judge William H. Fish has written a letter to his friends announcing his candidacy for re-election as supreme court justice in which he says: "I have, to the best of my ability, been discharging the duties of this responsible office, and it is my ambition to become better fitted for it—an ambition which I am sure will be regarded as both natural and laudable. In nothing more than in judicial offices does experience contribute to increased usefulness. This being so, a two years' term upon the supreme bench cannot possibly afford to any man a fair opportunity of coming up to the full measure of his capacity. I therefore desire a re-election. The unwritten, but well-recognized, law which has so long prevailed among our people of according a second term to every capable official, applies with peculiar force to a case where one is chosen for only a part of a full term. If my services have been such as would have warranted my asking a re-election had my present term been six years instead of two, my so doing under existing circumstances is surely not inappropriate. In view of the considerations above expressed, I beg to inform you that I will be a candidate for another term, and I ask the honor of your support. The judicial office should not be drawn into general politics, but as the people are now the electors of the supreme justices, it will not, I trust, be thought improper for an incumbent asking a re-election to thus bring the matter to the attention of his friends, and, through them, of that of his public."

VETERANS OF BLUE IN CAMP TODAY

G. A. R. Men Will Hold Their Annual Encampment in Atlanta.

TWO FEDERAL GENERALS HERE

General Gobin, Commander-in-Chief, and General Mack Take Part.

SOLDIERS ON DRESS PARADE YESTERDAY

The Fifth Regiment Drilled Before General Gobin Yesterday—A Reception Tonight.

THE men who wore the blue in the days of war will be encamped in Atlanta again today. General J. P. S. Gobin, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and General L. F. Mack, another prominent officer of the Grand Army of the Republic, will be honored guests at the encampment.

The two generals arrived in Atlanta yesterday and went to the Aragon. General Gobin came in the morning, but General Mack did not arrive until the afternoon. They were royally entertained by the federal veterans of Atlanta.

The soldiers at Fort McPherson were placed on full dress parade in honor of General Gobin, who visited the fort in the morning and made a thorough inspection of the garrison there. The regiment made a splendid appearance and General Gobin complimented Colonel Cook on the perfect drilling and appearance of the Fifth regiment.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon Commander James P. Averill, of Atlanta, and about fifteen other prominent veterans of this city accompanied the two visitors on a drive over the city and the battle grounds that lie around the city. All points of interest were visited.

The encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held this morning at 10 o'clock in the hall over Maddox & Rucker's bank. All business before the camp will be given attention.

At night the reception proper will take place. To the night encampment all confederate veterans have been invited and there will be quite a union of the blue and gray. The night reception will be attended by all the prominent people of the city. Governor Atkinson and Mayor Collier will make speeches. The occasion will be entirely informal and no programme has been arranged.

The following invitation has been sent to all the confederate veterans in the city, together with the Sons of Veterans and the Daughters of the Confederacy:

"On Wednesday, March 2d, the department of Georgia Grand Army of the Republic will hold its annual encampment in this city, and General John P. S. Gobin, commander-in-chief, with other prominent comrades of the order, will favor us with their presence.

"At 8 o'clock p. m. of that date O. M. Mitchell post No. 1 will hold a 'camp fire,' or reception, in honor of General Gobin and visiting comrades at the hall in Maddox & Rucker Banking Company's block, corner Alabama and Forsyth streets, and I am instructed by the committee of arrangements to extend to you and through you to all the members of your organization a cordial and fraternal invitation to be present with us on that occasion and meet our visitors. Yours very truly,

"C. T. WATSON,
"Chairman Committee."

After the encampment here General Gobin and General Mack will visit other state encampments.

BLUE AND GRAY MEET TONIGHT.

Confederate Veterans Will Go in Body to G. A. R. Hall.

W. H. T. Walker camp No. 925 of the Confederate Veterans, held a meeting last night and decided to attend the Grand Army of the Republic state reunion tonight in a body.

The camp some time ago received an invitation to be present at the reunion and accepted the invitation. There will be a brotherly reunion of the blue and the gray tonight when the confederate veterans march into the hall and a pleasant time is anticipated.

In addition to accepting the invitation only routine business was transacted at Camp Walker last night.

DATE OF SALE IS NAMED.

Judg Newman Names June 7th as the Date of Sale of Eagle and Phenix Cotton Mills.

Judge Newman yesterday named June 7th as the date for the sale of the Eagle and Phenix mills, of Columbus.

The decree of sale of this property is old history, and the date for the auction is all that has been needed to complete the long litigation. Mr. John W. Murphy, of Columbus, will sell the property at public outcry on June 7th. It is worth about $1,000,000.

Arrangements have been made by the bondholders to buy in the property and continue to operate the mills.

SMITH WILL NOT HAVE TO PAY.

He Won Yesterday in the Case Against Artist Cox.

Jack Smith will not have to pay for his picture painted by Artist Cox. A jury so decided yesterday morning in Justice Orr's court.

This case has been in the courts for some time, but the end has been reached. The case was first tried before Judge Orr and he decided that Mr. Smith would have to pay for the picture. It was then taken to the superior court on a certiorari and sent back to the justice court to be tried before a jury.

The jury heard the case yesterday and decided that as the picture was not a good likeness of Mr. Smith, he was under no obligations to pay for it. The testimony taken yesterday was about the same as at the former trials.

The whole question to be settled was whether or not the picture looked like Mr. Smith, and whether or not the addition of a necktie and the omission of hands and feet marred the picture so much that it was unlike Mr. Smith.

Artist Cox thought the picture was a speaking likeness and that the friendly addition of a necktie on his part did not destroy the likeness. Mr. Cox's witnesses said they considered the picture a good likeness and Mr. Smith's witnesses said they thought it was not at all like him.

One witness swore he could not tell for whom the picture was intended by looking at it. Several photographs and another painting were put in evidence. After looking at the pictures carefully and listening to the evidence the jury decided that Mr. Smith should not be forced to pay for the picture and rendered a verdict accordingly.

Books, Stationery.

And all the leading magazines and newspapers at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga. feb27-tf

TRIAL OF THE CHINAMEN.

The Nine Celestials Will Be Tried by Judge Foute Next Friday—Chinamen Greatly Wrought Up.

The Chinese of Atlanta are at war again among themselves and the air is filled with warrants from the justice courts. After a little preliminary scrapping among themselves the fight has reached the courts and will be fought out there. There are warrants now in the court of Judge Foute for the following Chinamen charging them with assault with intent to murder:

Chan Yee, Fong Shang and Chang Kow. These were sworn out by Lum Ling, the father of the famous Chinese baby. These Chinamen were to have been tried yesterday but the trial was put off until Friday afternoon. The following celestials will be tried Saturday morning on warrants for assault and battery sworn out at the court of Judge Orr by one Woo Fare Shin: Jung Chang Dun, Lum Jack, Chang Kee Lung, Chang Tuck and Lum Chuck.

Four of the Chinamen are charged with an assault and battery. The warrants were an aftermath to a lively row at the joss house on West Mitchell street last Sunday afternoon over a game of fan-tan.

Every Chinaman in the city is worked up over the arrests, and the two factions are backing up their friends. One faction is headed by Fou San and the other by Lum Ling. The Fou San side have retained Dorsey Brewster & Howell and the Lum Ling side has Mr. W. T. Moyers. So that the fight in the courts promises to be a very interesting legal battle.

In the row at the joss house Lum Jack was badly beaten up and three Chinamen were arrested for an assault upon him. The next day six more warrants and counter-warrants were sworn out.

The trials will take place in Justice Foute's court next Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

ATLANTA AS A NEWS CENTER.

Associated Press Distributing Point for All Southern News.

As the most convenient distributing point of the south, Atlanta is constantly making accessions which emphasize its importance as the Gate City of the south Atlantic and gulf states.

It has just been made the general southern headquarters for the collection and dissemination of news by the Associated Press, and Mr. J. H. Smythe took charge of the Atlanta office under the new management yesterday. Mr. Smythe is the direct news representative of this great association for all this territory and all Associated Press news coming to or going out of the south passes under his direction. All southern night wires of the Associated Press now center in the Associated Press office in The Constitution building in Atlanta, which thus becomes one of the most important news centers in the whole country.

Mr. Smythe is one of the most experienced men in the service of the Associated Press and for this reason has been selected to take charge of this important distributing office.

THE PASSING THRONG.

"An Atlanta boy who is getting there all right is young Bob Barrett, son of the exrector of St. Luke's," said Mr. William Burckle, yesterday.

Mr. Burckle is just back from Mexico, where he has been on business for the Mexican National railroad. He was with young Barrett quite awhile in Mexico.

"Barrett went down to work for the railroad in the offices in the City of Mexico," said Mr. Burckle. "He decided, after being in Mexico for a short time, to enter the newspaper business, and he applied for a position on The Mexican Herald. The place was given him, and now he is a leading member of the staff of that newspaper. He is a bright and interesting writer and his ability as a newspaper man is fast developing."

R. S. Barrett, Jr., is well remembered here by his many Atlanta friends. He was a popular boy in Atlanta.

Colonel D. U. Sloan, one of the historic characters of Fulton county, was in Atlanta yesterday and was enthusiastic in his laudation of Hon. Allen D. Candler's candidacy for governor. Colonel Sloan now lives at College Park and has organized a Candler club there. He says that the town is overwhelmingly for Candler, and that all that end of Fulton county is practically unanimous for him.

"I lived in the ninth district in the famous Speer-Candler fight, and I did everything I could in that campaign to help elect Colonel Candler. I deem it a privilege to be of similar service now."

Mr. S. H. Clark, professor of elocution in the University of Chicago, was at the Kimball yesterday. He is in the south giving a series of dramatic readings and yesterday was an off day. He stands at the very top among dramatic readers and instructors in elocution. His connection with the great western university would presuppose this, but there is abundant evidence outside of this.

Mr. Clark will read "King Lear" before the Atlanta Lecture Association at the Grand opera house on March 11th. In the meantime he fills a number of engagements in other southern cities. His repertory includes "Merchant of Venice," "Julius Caesar," "The Spanish Gypsy," and a miscellaneous list embracing everything from humorous selections to the pathetic and tragic. He was formerly instructor of elocution at Queen's college and afterwards he held a similar position at Trinity which he resigned to accept his present professorship at the University of Chicago. He is also principal of the Chautauqua School of Expression at Chautauqua, N. Y.

As an interpreter of literature, Mr. Clark stands unequivocally for two things—truth and beauty. With him it is not enough to tell the fact and point the moral in poetry and prose. He does more. He brings out vividly yet harmoniously, all the shades and beauties that form essential elements in best literature. His style has been pronounced "the essence of refinement."

Colonel W. O. Broughton, of Madison, came up yesterday. He said that he had not reached a conclusion about making the race for state treasurer, but will decide in the course of two or three weeks. "It is too early to start a campaign, even if I had made up my mind to run," he remarked.

Mr. L. O. Martin, of Elbert county, came over yesterday. His county is for Candler, he said.

Mrs. Hal T. Lewis, of Greensboro, came up yesterday to join her husband, Judge H. T. Lewis. They are living at the Marion.

Mrs. E. B. Fowler, of Griffin, is at the Marion.

Messrs. O. A. Coleman and J. L. Anderson are at the Aragon.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Raymond, of Brunswick, are at the Aragon.

James Menzees, W. A. Winburn and J. F. Smith, of Savannah, are at the Aragon.

EXAMINATION FOR WEST POINT.

Number of Young Men Present Themselves at the Post Yesterday.

The examination for applicants for admission to West Point began at the post yesterday and many young men presented themselves for the tests.

Two sessions are held each day—one in the morning and the other in the afternoon. The examination will continue for several days before it is completed. The papers will then be forwarded to headquarters and the applicants will be notified in a short time whether they passed or not.

HILL COMES DOWN; WOODWARD IS IN

Yesterday Brought Changes in the Mayoralty Race.

MR. HILL WILL NOT RUN

Says He Has Not the Time To Lose from His Practice.

WOODWARD WILL MAKE FIGHT TO A FINISH

His Friends Are Working Hard and Believe He Will Win—Politics Is Warming Up.

A DECIDED change in the mayoralty race came yesterday. Mr. W. P. Hill, who announced soon after Captain English, has decided to withdraw. He stated yesterday afternoon he was out of the race and that he would leave a clear field for the other candidates.

Mr. Hill gives several reasons for his decision. He says the campaign will be too long; that he has not the time to devote to it from his law practice; that he cannot afford the necessary expense of a heated race; that in view of the probability of other candidates besides himself against Captain English he does not think he would have a good chance of winning.

This leaves the fight so far between Captain English and Alderman Woodward. The latter has as yet made no definite announcement, but it is stated on authority he will be in the race. His friends are working assiduously for his election and it is only a question of a few days until his formal announcement will be made public.

From present indications there will be other candidates out in a short while. Colonel John B. Goodwin, ex-mayor of Atlanta, has been approached by friends several times, but he has refused to enter the contest.

Mr. Anton Kontz, clerk of the county board, has also been urged to run against Captain English, but he refused. He stated yesterday afternoon he had not the slightest idea of running for mayor. The English opposition is at work and promises to bring out a strong man yet to battle for the mayoralty.

Action of Mr. Hill a Surprise.

The announcement of Mr. Hill's retirement from the race will be a general surprise. When he first made public his ambition for the position of municipal executive his friends said he would stick to the last and that he would give Captain English a hard race. Mr. Hill has a host of friends in the city who would have gladly supported him and who will regret to learn he is out of the race.

"I have been considering the matter some time," said he yesterday, "and have decided to quit the race. My decision is absolutely final. I sincerely appreciate the consideration of those who have tendered their support, but for several reasons which I have no hesitancy in stating I cannot run for mayor of Atlanta this year.

"In the first place the unusually early announcement of one of the candidates has precipitated a campaign which promises to be long and tiresome. Had I remained in the fight I would have been forced to devote my whole time to politics. I cannot afford to allow my law practice to suffer in any such manner. Much money is to be spent in this fight. It would take a large sum to win. I simply cannot afford it. Besides I do not believe Captain English can be defeated with more than one candidate in the race against him. Had no other gentlemen signified an intention of running I am confident I would have given Captain English a close race. As it is I am out entirely."

AT JUDGE ANDY'S MATINEE.

"You are charged with being drunk," said Judge Andy yesterday afternoon to Charley Pope, a negro with a head shaped like a pumpkin.

The evidence was that Charley was so drunk that a city physician had to work on him the night before for two hours to save his life.

"Dey perlice call hit drunk, jedge," replied the prisoner, "but de truf am hit was jest one of my spells."

"I am going to charge you $5.75 for the 'spell,'" said the judge, "and I think you ought to pay that much for the medical treatment you received."

When the names of Lula Smith, Annie Dothard, Bob Stevens and Tom Jackson were called a quartet of negroes walked out of the prisoners' room clad in the newest and brightest of raiment. They all had on new suits and dresses, new hats, new shoes and new ties.

The arresting officer explained the apparitions with the statement that the women had robbed a white man of $40 and divided the boodle with the two men.

The cases were postponed until today so the man who was robbed can be heard from.

"Bob Sheridan," called out the recorder, and a white man came from the prisoners' room, with a smile and a permanent blush on his rubicund countenance.

"Sheridan," said Judge Andy, "you are charged with selling whisky on the Sabbath day."

"All of which is not true," replied the prisoner, with the smile still on his blushing features.

Sheridan and another man, who has not been caught, were said to have been selling liquor last Sunday in a store on the corner of Victoria and Mangum streets.

The cases will be further investigated this afternoon.

Bull Hicks was present for attempting to stab a witness who had sworn against his best girl in the police court the day before. A policeman saw Hicks with the knife, and the attack was made in the very shadow of the police barracks. The woman whom Hicks desired to defend was Josephine Durant, who confessed to picking another negro woman's pocket.

Hicks was sent to the city chaingang for thirty days.

CARL DOREE IS ARRESTED.

Warrant Charges Him with Cheating and Swindling.

Bailiff Ahern, of Justice Orr's court, yesterday afternoon arrested Carl Doree, in Norcross, on a warrant charging him with being a common cheat and swindler. Bailiff Ahern went to Norcross yesterday afternoon and brought his prisoner to Atlanta last night and placed him in Fulton county jail.

The warrant for Doree was sworn out by W. A. Graham. It is charged that Mr. Graham sold him beeves, which Doree said he was using for his boarding house. He was at that time conducting the Johnson house, on Marietta street. Graham charges that instead of using the beeves as he represented, Doree sold them and pocketed the money.

Doree left Atlanta some time ago, and Bailiff Ahern, after searching for him several days, finally located him in Norcross. Doree says he had no intention of cheating any one and his defense is that his boarders failed to pay for what they obtained and left him unable to meet his debts.

He will probably be given a preliminary hearing today.

HAYDEN WINS IN SUPREME COURT

The Famous Case of the Reuben Cone Estate Decided Yesterday.

LOWER COURT WAS REVERSED

Supreme Court Says Marriage Contract Signed on Sunday Is Legal.

THIS CASE WAS A VERY INTERESTING ONE

Had Been to Supreme Court Twice, but the Decision Yesterday Ends the Litigation.

THE supreme court of Georgia yesterday handed down a decision in the case of Hayden against Mitchell reversing the decision of the lower court. The Hayden cases have been before the courts for several years and are interesting not only on account of the number of parties involved, but also on account of the important legal questions they decide.

The lawyers in the case are Dorsey, Brewster & Howell for Hayden, and E. M. & G. F. Mitchell and Alexander & Lampdin, representing the defendants.

About 1854 Judge Underwood, of Rome, Ga., and Mrs. Lucinda Cone, of this city, made a marriage contract by which Mrs. Cone retained a life estate in all the property she then owned and at her death it was to go to her daughter, Mrs. Hayden, and Mrs. Hayden's children. Young Reuben C. Hayden, upon attaining his majority, brought suit for the recovery of his interest in this property under this marriage contract.

The case of Hayden against Lampkin was the first case brought, which resulted in a verdict for Hayden for the property sued for. This case was carried to the supreme court and the supreme court affirmed the judgment of the lower court. Soon after this case was tried in the supreme court it was discovered that the marriage contract was made on Sunday and when the case of Reuben C. Hayden against Mrs. Mitchell came on trial the fact that the contract was made on Sunday was made to appear to the court, and the judge ruled that the marriage contract was void and Hayden lost his case.

This carried to the case to the supreme court and the decision handed down yesterday reverses the judgment of the superior court and finally decides Hayden's rights to recover on the marriage contract.

After it was discovered the marriage contract was made on Sunday, Lampkin made a motion for a new trial in the case that had been decided against him by the supreme court on extraordinary grounds, alleging that he had discovered that the contract was made on Sunday, and that fact was not known to him when the case was formerly tried. The superior court refused to grant him a new trial and he carried the case to the supreme court again. The supreme court also handed down a decision today in this case, in which it sustained its former judgment, that is, that Hayden has a right to recover. The decision is given elsewhere and will be found to be exhaustive of the question discussed, and decides that the marriage contract, although made on Sunday, is not void, either at common law or under statute of this state. The supreme court reviews at length both the English and the Georgia decisions on this question, and reaffirms the decision in the twenty-ninth Georgia report, which was reviewed in the argument on this case.

It would seem from these decisions that the litigation is finally ended, and that Mr. Hayden's right to recover is put beyond all question.

The case of J. C. Baldwin et. al., vs. Hayden, which has been pending in the superior court awaiting the decision of the supreme court in the case just decided, will now probably be pushed.

This case was filed about a year ago by Attorney C. J. Hayden and involves a great amount of valuable property. The property is covered by warranty deeds in which the title is warranted and the heirs bound. This clause in the deed is the main point in issue and the Baldwin case is a test one of others which will likely follow.

THE LIBERAL CLUB TO MEET.

Will Be in Session at the Gate City Guard Armory Next Friday Night.

The Liberal club has sent cards to its members calling for a special meeting Friday night, at 7:30 oclock, at the Gate City Guard's armory.

It is claimed that the club has secured a large number of new members and that the meeting will be more especially to get them initiated and introduced to each other.

A resolution will be adopted declaring that for this year the club will take no part in the state election, but hereafter will do so. The reason it will keep hands off this year is on account of there being some misunderstanding about the constitution of the club and the members having already pledged themselves to candidates.

A leading member of the club states that he believes the club will indorse Mr. W. O. Jones for police commissioner by a rising vote, but other leading members differ from this opinion.

The club will indorse candidates for the city and county offices just as soon as the dates for the primaries are named.

SHERIFF'S SALES YESTERDAY.

Valuable Property Was Disposed of by Sheriff Nelms.

The monthly sales of the sheriff took place before the courthouse door yesterday morning and Sheriff Nelms did business amounting to $18,114.

Several batches of very valuable property were disposed of. Among them was the Dora C. Lanier property fronting 125 feet on Walton street from Spring street and having on it four houses. This went to Mr. Ben Phillips for $100. The property is valued at about $20,000.

D. H. Livermore's interest in about twenty acres of land on the line of the Atlanta electric railway, was sold under four fi. fas. The bid was for $125 and the property was sold under notice from C. B. Reynolds, attorney for J. F. Leary, that he held a mortgage for $24,500 on the property.

A lot of fine furniture belonging to Mr. J. R. Collins, formerly of Atlanta, were placed before the courthouse to be sold by the sheriff. A large number of people looked at the valuable furniture and the sale promised to be an interesting one. The judgment was settled before the sale took place. The furniture was involved in a suit against the Home bank of Atlanta.

John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta St.

Book sellers, stationers and general news dealers. feb27-tf

A NEW MILITARY COMPANY.

It Is Said One Will Be Organized in the Course of the Next Few Days.

It is almost certain that a new military company will be organized in Atlanta in the course of the next few days.

This announcement will be no surprise to those in military circles, since the work of organization is said to have been going on for several weeks, though the matter has been kept as quiet as possible.

It is understood that the new company has fifty members, all of whom have had practical experience in military companies, and are good men of standing and fine military record.

The idea of having the company composed of men who have had practical experience is in order that they will have to make no preparations and undergo no training if called to do service in event of war with Spain.

A meeting of the new company will be held in the course of the next few days, and at that time the organization will be perfected. The company will join the Fifth regiment and will use the armory of the regiment.

It is understood that Colonel William G. Obear will be captain of the company. He is said to be slated for that place, and is the only officer thus far named.

All the facts connected with the new company will probably be made public at the time of its organization.

DECISION IN THE LIDDELL CASE.

Supreme Court Affirms Decision of the Lower Court.

The supreme court yesterday affirmed the judgment in favor of Captain Liddell in the famous case brought against him by the Walker heirs. The Walker heirs sued Captain Liddell for $25,000, besides interest, which they claim Liddell owed them for the purchase of their remainder interest in thirty acres of land near Piedmont park.

The children claimed that in May, 1890, they deeded their remainder interest to their father, James Walker, who had a life estate, for the purpose of enabling James Walker to deed it to Liddell in order to avoid two deeds to Liddell.

The Walker heirs claimed that Liddell agreed to pay them $25,000 for their remainder interest upon their father's death. Their father died in November, 1894, but Liddell refused to pay this amount and claimed that he never promised to pay the Walker children anything, but that he traded only with James F. Walker and gave him negotiable notes, which had already been traded.

The case was tried four times before Judge Reid. The first three trials the jury disagreed and mistrials were declared. On the fourth trial the jury found a verdict in favor of Liddell. The Walker heirs moved for a new trial, but Judge Reid refused it. The Walker heirs then carried the case to the supreme court, which affirmed the case yesterday.

Liddell was represented by Arnold & Arnold and Candler & Thomson. The Walker heirs were represented by Rosser & Carter and W. W. Hayden.

MRS. W. D. VINSON DEAD.

She Passed Away Yesterday Afternoon.

Mrs. Dr. W. D. Vinson died yesterday afternoon at the home of her husband, 725 Marietta street. She had been sick a long time and her death was not entirely unexpected.

Mrs. Vinson was thirty-two years of age and was well known in Atlanta. She had a wide circle of friends and to these the announcement of her death will be sad news.

Her body will be sent to Roswell, Ga., tomorrow and the funeral will occur on that day.

MRS. LUCY GOODWIN

Suffered four years with female troubles. She now writes to Mrs. Pinkham of her complete recovery. Read her letter:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish you to publish what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, Sanative Wash and Liver Pills have done for me.

I suffered for four years with womb trouble. My doctor said I had falling of the womb. I also suffered with nervous prostration, faint, all-gone feelings, palpitation of the heart, bearing-down sensation and painful menstruation. I could not stand but a few minutes at a time.

When I commenced taking your medicine I could not sit up half a day, but before I had used half a bottle I was up and helped about my work.

I have taken three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and used one package of Sanative Wash, and am cured of all my troubles. I feel like a new woman. I can do all kinds of housework and feel stronger than I ever did in my life. I now weigh 131½ pounds. Before using your medicine I weighed only 108 pounds.

Surely it is the grandest medicine for weak woman that ever was, and my advice to all who are suffering from any female trouble is to try it at once and be well. Your medicine has proven a blessing to me, and I cannot praise it enough.—MRS. LUCY GOODWIN, Holly, W. Va.

"YOU WILL FIND IT AT

Kamper's"

First shipment of
TODD'S GENUINE SMITHFIELD

Hams and Bacon

Connoisseurs of the finest Hog Products that long experience and skill can produce will do well to secure an early supply, as our stock is limited.

To Suit

the varied taste and purse of our large and increasing circle of customers we offer also

Small Ferris's Hams at 14c lb.
Small Dove Hams at 12½c lb.
Medium Tennessee Hams, country cure, 10c lb.
Small Swift's No. 1 Hams at 8c lb.

THE BEST TEA AND COFFEE STORE,
79 and 81 Peachtree Street.
The Coffee Roasters.

BOND ELECTION LAST OF APRIL

Financial Committee Decides To Hold Election with Primary.

TWO-THIRDS OF ALL VOTERS

Judge Anderson Holds the Special Registration Must Include All.

WILL BE BETWEEN APRIL 20 AND MAY 1

County Committee Will Meet on 18th Instant—The Office of Police Matron Is Established.

FINANCE committee of city council held an important meeting at the city hall yesterday afternoon and adopted a resolution repealing the ordinance calling the election for water bonds April 6th.

As stated in yesterday's Constitution, the supporters of the water bonds are anxious to have the election in connection with one of the primaries, so as to insure a large vote. As neither the date for the county nor city primary has been fixed, the committee postponed action until the committees act.

Mayor Collier said that Chairman Albert Howell, Jr., of the county committee, stated he would call that body together March 18th, and that he thought April 20th would be settled on for the primary for county, legislative and congressional offices. The finance committee decided to hold the bond election with this primary, which will occur some time between April 20th and May 1st.

The authorities first thought it would not be necessary to hold the bond election with the primary because the act of the legislature required a special registration for the bonds. As the law requires two-thirds majority of the registered voters, it was thought it would not be difficult to carry the bond election.

City Attorney Anderson, however, has ruled that the special registration does not hold, and that all the legal voters registered in the regular primaries would have to be placed on the bond registration also. This has put an entirely different complexion on the subject, and the officials now realize that unless they combine the bond election with the primary, they would not be able to get two-thirds majority of all the registered voters to the polls, as a registered voter not voting is practically a vote against the bond issue.

Report Goes to Council.

The report of the committee repealing the original ordinance will be presented to council Monday and adopted. As soon as the county board definitely determines on the date of the primaries, the finance committee will recommend a new ordinance fixing the bond election at the same time. The primary may be toward the last of April in order to give the city time to advertise the bond election according to law.

Mr. Rice brought up the move to consolidate the state, county and municipal primaries, but the other committeemen thought this impossible, as the state primary would not occur until later.

Rescue Home and Police Matron.

The motion of Councilman Stephens, introduced at the last session of council, to appropriate $40 a month to the Boys' Rescue home, was considered by the committee, and after some discussion, finally tabled. Mr. Rice was in favor of helping the work, but made the point that the city had no money at this time. He called attention to the reduced income from various sources this year.

The ordinance creating the office of police matron at the barracks was passed at the joint meeting of finance and police committees, Aldermen Rice and Turner voting in the negative. Heretofore the matron has been paid by outside parties. Her salary will be taken from the regular police appropriation, and she will be elected by the police commissioners.

WHAT A LITTLE WILL DO.

A Few Words About the Great Effects of Little Things.

A little care will save you much annoyance.

A little neglect of some simple duty may lead to a disaster which would impair your life.

A little kindness to a fellow creature may cause you little effort and may result in untold good.

A little attention to the right thing at the right time may result in great things to you at the proper time.

A little chill may seem trifling, but it may be the first symptom of pneumonia, possibly of death.

A little prompt attention when you first feel chilly, is by all means the thing you should do, and do at once.

A little pure medical stimulant taken promptly will drive away the chill, restore the circulation and warm the blood.

A little reflection will show you that only a pure, medicinal stimulant will answer and that there is but one, which is Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey.

A little firmness when the druggist or grocer tries to sell you some so-called whiskey which has no merit, will save you much annoyance and perhaps preserve your health.

A little constant use of this pure medicinal stimulant will tend to help your health and keep you in a condition to resist the sudden changes of the season and all the inroads of disease which often prove so serious.

ALL orders for these goods will be filled direct from Rochester, N. Y., by the Potts-Thompson Liquor Company, of this city.

Spring Styles

We Are Showing a Line of

Derby and Soft

Hats, that for style, quality and price, cannot be equaled. Come and we will convince you of the truth of the above.

The Gay Co.

TO NAME WEST'S SUCCESSOR.

Board of Education Meets Thursday Afternoon.

The board of education will hold its regular monthly meeting next Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Boys' High school building. The meeting is expected to be an important one, since the board has many matters to consider.

The committee on teachers has selected a man to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Professor West, but will not make known his name until he has signified his willingness to accept the position.

It is understood that he is a professor in a well known institution and is a prominent teacher. He has been telegraphed and the result of the committee's work will be disclosed at the board meeting.

$33\frac{1}{3}$ Per Cent Discount

That's the reduction were're making on Men's and Boys' Winter Suits, Overcoats and Hats. It means a tremendous saving to all who buy NOW for next year—not to speak of the wear the goods will give during the coming two months. No better way to invest $10, $15, $20 or more. Will pay a handsome dividend.

Stuttgarter Underwear

The increased popularity of these celebrated goods prompted us to buy them in immense quantities for this season's trade. Hundreds who have worn them, are telling friends and neighbors, and that is broadening the demand.

Famous physicians pronounce them vital to health. They stand at the head. No Hygienic Underwear on earth can approach them in those qualities that scientists approve. Get "Stuttgarter" Normal Sanitary Underwear—and no other. We are sole agents in Atlanta. All weights are ready.

A comprehensive assortment of Lisle Thread and Balbriggan Underwear just received. Better do your buying early—before size range is broken. Our Spring stock is now absolutely complete—full, brimming with great values.

Take Elevator for Boys' Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Departments

STORES
Atlanta, 15-17 Whitehall Street,
Washington, cor. Seventh and E Streets.
Baltimore, 213 W. German Street.

EISEMAN BROS

Our Only Store in Atlanta—15 and 17 Whitehall St.

THEY WOULD HAVE NO RIGHTS LEFT

Railroads Object To Surrendering Themselves Body and Soul.

M. H. SMITH ON PENDING BILLS

Louisville and Nashville's President Dissects Some Proposed Legislation.

IT WOULD AMOUNT TO CONFISCATION

Even the Right of Appeal to the Courts Would Be Almost Entirely Cut Off by the Cullom Bill.

From The Railway and Engineering Review.

I notice that in The Railway and Engineering Review of January 29, 1898, you discuss briefly the bill introduced by Senator Cullom on January 22d, ult., to amend the act to regulate commerce. This bill is practically a verbatim copy of the amendments urged by the commission.

You very correctly say that the powers proposed to be given are very radical and constitute an entirely new departure, and you indicate some of the difficulties in the way of carrying out any such scheme of governmental regulation. It is perfectly clear to any one who is familiar with the interstate commerce act, and with the debates leading to its adoption, that it was never intended by congress to give any such powers to the commission, and that no bill, giving such powers, could have been passed by congress.

One radical and dangerous change proposed by this bill, which you do not refer to, is that the orders of the commission, made in the exercise of the practically unlimited powers which are proposed to be conferred, will be effective without any resort to the courts for their enforcement. In other words, they will be as effective as if they were the judgments of the courts, although the commission is not a court, and although, under the present law, it acts in the inconsistent capacities of detective, prosecutor, and party in interest. The commission wishes to have added to these various duties the power to render a judgment which can be enforced without resort to any other tribunal. Although a review of the orders of the commission by the courts is provided for, the peculiar nature of the subject is such that the review will be practically useless. Even where the commission's orders may be so palpably wrong as to justify the court in setting them aside, the orders will, under the proposed amendment, become effective and regulate both the carriers and the commerce involved during the review proceedings, except in very rare instances where the court can say at the outset, upon a bare inspection of the record that it plainly appears that the order is wrong.

Would Hurt Shippers.

There is another very stringent provision in the bill which should certainly be called to the attention of shippers and carriers. The proposed amendment of section six requires the tariffs filed with the commission, and posted at stations, to specify not only the rates of transportation, but also all storage charges, and all privileges or facilities allowed in any instance to shippers; and then not only prohibits charging more or less than the published rates, but also prohibits extending to any shipper any privilege or facility in receiving, storing, handling, or forwarding property except such as may be specified in the tariffs filed and published. It is well known all over the country that carriers may from time to time be able to extend facilities to shippers in the way of storing, handling or forwarding property, but yet the ability to do this is not so certain as to warrant the carrier in holding itself out by its tariffs as affording these facilities in all instances.

The result would be, therefore, under this bill, that while the carrier would be frequently able to extend, without any loss to itself, various facilities and privileges to shippers, it would have to decline to do so, thereby causing great inconvenience to the shippers without any benefit to the carrier or to the public. There is really no reason whatever for any such change in the law. If, under the law as it now stands, the carrier should systematically extend privileges to one that are not extended to another, this discrimination or preference could be corrected. The demand for such a change in the law illustrates well the commission's policy of applying to the traffic of this country iron-clad regulations absolutely impossible of enforcement without the very greatest inconvenience both to carriers and to the public, and without any appreciable benefit to any person or to any interest.

Would Bankrupt Southern Roads.

You refer to the proposed change in the long and short haul section, and you correctly state that it is a complete revolution. The debates of congress show that there was very bitter resistance to giving the commission even the power to relieve from the long and short haul section in special instances, because it was feared that it would give the commission too much power, and the power was finally conceded with much misgiving. If the plan now proposed, of turning the whole subject over to the commission to make such a long and short haul law as it likes in each instance, had been then proposed, it would not have been given a serious thought. This strikingly illustrates the expansion of the commission's ideas; it now demands, as a matter of course, a power which its wildest advocates would not have dreamed of giving or asking for in the outset. I fear you underestimate very much the effect of this change in the law.

There is very great danger that the power proposed to be granted in this respect will be grossly abused. In the south, on account of the fact that the population and the traffic are far less dense than in the north and east, it is absolutely necessary that the carriers maintain their local rates at considerably higher figures than the extremely low rates at which places on or near navigable waters can secure their freights. There are so many navigable waters extending all through the south, that the number of localities thus favorably situated is very great, and the traffic to those points is extremely important. Unless, therefore, the railroads are permitted to make rates to those localities low enough to compete with the other methods of transportation they will simply have to withdraw from the important business to these points; and the reduction in revenues thereby caused will, no doubt, result in bankruptcy of most of the companies which have thus far been able to meet their obligations under the unfavorable transportation conditions which have always existed in this section.

The Commission's Policy.

The interstate commerce commission has evinced the most unreasonable purpose to prevent, if possible, the southern carriers from meeting these competitive conditions, and has made order after order which, if enforced, would have resulted in the carriers having to give up entirely much of this important traffic. The only competition which the commission will at present recognize is competition by waterway from the same point of origin to the same destination. Although the rates to a place may be absolutely controlled by a waterway, whereon all commodities can be shipped to that point at low rates, the commission will give no consideration whatever to that competition in regulating the rates of a railroad to that place, unless the railroad transports the commodities from the identical places from which they can be brought by water; although, so far as the practical effect on rates is concerned, it makes no difference whatever whether the waterway brings the traffic from the same market or a different market.

Likewise, the commission absolutely refuses to give any consideration to any competition with other railroads, although they may be shorter or may come from a much nearer market. It seems to be possessed with a fixed purpose to shut up the commerce of every section to some one particular transportation line which can haul the cheapest, and to that particular market which is nearest to it. The proposed change of the long and short haul law will give the commission unlimited power to put these extremely narrow and unreasonable views into the fullest effect. The result will be, especially in the south, that many railroads will have to withdraw from traffic which is of the greatest importance to them, and that many a locality, instead of enjoying as at present the opportunity to deal in various markets, from all of which it can get substantially the same rates, will be shut up to the market nearest to it, because the carriers conducting traffic from the other markets will no longer be allowed to meet the competition, or to bring any traffic from the markets on their own lines to that locality.

A Dangerous Power.

It is submitted, therefore, that to give the commission the unlimited power to put these extremely illogical and unwise views into effect, cannot possibly be a wise solution of this question, and that, on the contrary, it gives the commission a most dangerous power, and one that will be so used as to impair very greatly the advantages now enjoyed by many points in the south, and to destroy much traffic which the carriers of the south now enjoy, while at the same time no advantage will result to any locality by reason of this arbitrary interference. The courts have almost without exception declined to enforce the extremely unreasonable orders which the commission has made under the long and short haul section, and the decisions show clearly how unwise it would be to put those orders into effect.

The power of review under the proposed long and short haul section will, if anything, be even less availing than the power of review under the other sections of the bill, and the commission will be given practically absolute power of determining the channels of commerce of this country, and especially in the southern states. If this power be given to the commission, it will be given with the positive assurance, derived from a knowledge of its course in the past, that the commission will use it to the decided detriment of the commerce of the country, disastrously to the carriers, and without any benefit to any person or community.

The same unfortunate effects would, of course, result if the commission should obtain the unlimited rate-making power which this bill proposes to confer upon it; but I have made especial reference to the radical nature and dangerous character of the long and short haul section, because I feared that you had underestimated the importance of that provision.

MILTON H. SMITH.

COMPLIMENT TO MR. A. H. PLANT

Southern Places the Adjustment of Freight Claims Under the Auditor.

Vice President W. W. Finley, of the Southern Railway Company, has issued a circular placing under the control of Mr. A. H. Plant, auditor, the adjustment of freight claims, effective March 1st.

Mr. Plant, while auditor of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, also handled the claims of that line, and his methods were so satisfactory, both to the company and its patrons, as to win for him the direction of the same department since his connection with the Southern Railway Company. In dealing with the public he is characterized for his promptness and quick decision, which, so far as the general public is concerned, are attributes much to be desired in a claim man. Mr. Plant's circular, which is of the same date as Vice President Finley's, reads as follows:

"Effective March 1st next, the title of claim agent will be changed to that of freight claim agent. Communications relating to overcharge and loss and damage freight claims should be addressed to W. H. Halsey, freight claim agent."

These circulars are issued for the Southern Railway Company, the Alabama Great Southern Railway Company and the Knoxville, Cumberland Gap and Louisville Railway Company.

Railway Notes.

The Central of Georgia announces that the general agents will hereafter be designated commercial agents. This is getting to be the uniform system on all the roads of this country.

General Passenger Agent John A. Gee, of the Atlanta and West Point, says the mardi gras travel to New Orleans was as heavy this year as it was last year.

There will be a general conference of passenger representatives of southern roads with the representatives of the steamship lines in New York on March 3d. The steamships have no regular rates on southbound business. They offer any price to get what is known as "emigrant" travel. That word "emigrant" covers about everything.

Missouri's railroad commissioners walked fifty miles over a new extension of the Chicago and Alton last week. They were making an official inspection of the new track.

Hawaiian sugar is moving in large quantities to New York by way of San Francisco, thence over the Southern Pacific to New Orleans and thence by boat to destination.

COUNTY FATHERS TO MEET.

Regular Session of Commissioners Will Be Held This Afternoon.

The board of county commissioners will hold its regular monthly meeting this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the courthouse annex.

The meeting will probably be a very quiet one, since nothing out of the ordinary is slated for this afternoon.

The meeting today will be the first afternoon meeting held by the commissioners. The time of meeting was changed on account of the inability of members of the board to be present in the morning without great inconvenience.

The Standard Brand of the Best Whiskey Is

Hunter Baltimore Rye

RICH, PURE FLAVOR.
PERFECTLY MATURED AND MELLOW
TONICAL AND RESTORATIVE.

For Sale at All First-Class Cafes.

WM. LANAHAN & SON, Baltimore, Md.

R. M. ROSE CO., Selling Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

SUPREME COURT RENDERS JUDGMENTS

Interesting Decisions Handed Down in the High Court Yesterday.

HEAD NOTES GIVEN IN FULL

Reported by Stevens & Graham, Reporters of Supreme Court of the State of Georgia.

An index-digest of these decisions, prepared by Mr. Pope S. Hill, of the Macon bar, will be published bimonthly.

Decisions rendered Tuesday, March 1, 1898.

CASE 196.

Jackson v. State. Before Judge Reese. Oglethorpe superior court.

Cobb, J.—1. In a case in which the accused is charged with the offense of assault with intent to murder, and the evidence on the trial necessarily raises the question as to whether or not there was an intent to kill when the assault was made, it was error in the court to refuse to give in charge the following written requests of counsel for the accused: "In order for you to find the defendant guilty there must have been a specific intent to commit the crime at the time of the act. Neither mere words and threats, nor mere preparations to commit a crime, are sufficient to constitute an attempt. It is essential that there shall be some overt act which will apparently result in the crime, unless interrupted by circumstances independent of the doer's will.

"Intent is a question of fact and must be inferred from the circumstances of the case, and before you would be authorized to find the defendant guilty you must believe beyond a reasonable doubt that there was an intent to commit this crime. Mere preparation to commit a crime upon the happening of an event which may or may not occur, and which depends upon an act to be done or not done by the person acted upon is not an attempt to commit the offense of assault with intent to murder."

2. Where the accused in a felony case waives having the questions on the voir dire propounded to each juror separately and consents that the same be asked them in a body, he does not thereby waive his right, when one of the jurors is put upon him, to object to him for cause.

Judgment reversed. All the justices concurring.

James Davison, for plaintiff in error.

R. H. Lewis, solicitor general, by Harrison & Bryan, contra.

CASE 197.

Goss v. State. Before Judge Reese. Madison superior court.

Cobb, J.—No error of law being complained of and the evidence being sufficient to authorize the verdict, the judgment of the trial judge in overruling the motion for a new trial will not be disturbed.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.

John E. Gordon and John J. Strickland, for plaintiff in error.

J. M. Terrell, attorney general, and R. H. Lewis, solicitor general, contra.

CASE 198.

Meeks v. State. Before Judge Littlejohn. Schley superior court.

Lewis, J.—The evidence in this case, though entirely circumstantial, was sufficient to authorize the verdict, and the trial judge having approved the finding of the jury, this court will not interfere with his discretion in refusing a new trial.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.

J. R. Williams, for plaintiff in error.

J. M. Terrell, attorney general, and F. A. Hooper, solicitor general, contra.

CASE 199.

Marchant v. City of Tifton. Before Judge Sweat. Berrien superior court.

Lewis, J.—In a writ of error from a judgment of the superior court refusing to sanction a petition for certiorari, it is necessary that a copy of the petition for certiorari be embodied in the bill of exceptions, or attached thereto and verified by the judge. The judge having refused to sanction the petition, the same cannot be lawfully filed and could not be brought up as a part of the record of the case. Lake v. Kellum, 99 Ga. 130.

Writ of error dismissed. All concurring.

Fulwood, Murray & Paulk and C. C. Hall, for plaintiff in error.

F. E. Boatwright, contra.

CASE 200.

Brown v. Mayor, etc., of Social Circle. Before Judge Hutchins. Walton superior court.

Cobb, J.—1. Points presented in the record, but not insisted on in the argument or in the briefs filed, will not be considered. Thompson v. Waterman, March term, 1897.

2. The evidence was sufficient to authorize the judgment of the mayor's court, and there was no error in overruling the certiorari.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.

James F. Rogers, for defendant in error.

W. S. Upshaw, contra.

CASE 201.

Dyal v. State. Before Judge Sweat. Appling superior court.

Lewis, J.—There being no evidence in this case to authorize the conclusion that when the accused and the deceased came together it was then and there understood, either by word, act or deed between the accused and his brother, who did the killing, that they would enter into a difficulty with the deceased for the purpose of taking his life, it was error for the court, in its charge to the jury, to give the state the benefit of any such hypothesis.

Judgment reversed. All concurring.

G. J. Holton & Son and T. A. Parker, for plaintiff in error.

J. M. Terrell, attorney general, John W. Bennett, solicitor general, and E. D. Graham, contra.

CASE 202.

Grier v. State. Before Judge Willis. City court of Columbus.

Simmons, C. J.—The taking and carrying away of personal goods from the dwelling-house of another, with the knowledge but without the consent of the owner, is not an indictable act of trespass.

Judgment reversed. All concurring.

G. Y. Tigner, for plaintiff in error.

E. J. Wynn, solicitor general, contra.

CASE 203.

Boatwright v. State. Before Judge Callaway. Richmond superior court.

Cobb, J.—The evidence not being sufficient to establish the guilt of the accused beyond a reasonable doubt, the verdict of conviction was unauthorized and a new trial should have been granted.

Judgment reversed. All concurring.

Joseph Ganahl, Jr., for plaintiff in error.

J. M. Terrell, attorney general, and W. H. Davis, solicitor general, by Anderson, Felder & Davis, contra.

CASE 204.

Mooney v. Tarver. Before Judge Spence. Dougherty superior court.

Fish, J.—As the evidence presented issues of fact which should have been passed upon by the jury and not determined by the presiding judge it was error to direct a verdict.

Judgment reversed. All concurring.

D. H. Pope, for plaintiff in error.

J. W. Walters, W. T. Jones and Wooten & Wooten, contra.

CASE 205.

Walker v. city of Fitzgerald. Before Judge Smith. Irwin superior court.

Simmons, C. J.—Where the charter of a city empowered the recorder to try offenders against its ordinances only, and in a petition for certiorari from a judgment of conviction by such recorder, no ordinance appeared making penal the act of which the petitioner was accused and convicted, and it was alleged in the petition that there was no such ordinance, the court erred in refusing to sanction the writ of certiorari.

Judgment reversed. All concurring.

Cutts & Lawson and E. H. Williams, for plaintiff in error.

Tom Eason, solicitor general, by Anderson, Felder & Davis and Ryman & Kennedy, contra.

CASE 206.

Hobbs v. Greenfield. Before Judge Spence. Dougherty superior court.

Lumpkin, P. J.—1. Though an insolvent debtor has the right to prefer creditors by making them bona fide conveyances of his property, if such a debtor fraudulently sells or conveys to one creditor property liable for the payment of his debts, for the purpose of avoiding the payment of debts due to other creditors, he becomes subject to an attachment under the provisions of section 4543 of the civil code.

2. When the issue on the trial of a traverse to an attachment sued out under the above cited section of the code is whether or not certain conveyances executed by the defendant, who was a member of a partnership which had failed, were fraudulently made for the purpose of defeating his creditors, it was erroneous to charge the jury, in substance, that if either the defendant or his partner, or both of them, had conveyed the property with intent to defraud creditors, there should be a verdict for the plaintiff; and it was also erroneous to give to the jury, in this connection, additional instructions the effect of which was to authorize them to hold the defendant responsible for other alleged fraudulent acts or conduct on the part of his former partner.

3. It is not, on the trial of such an issue, competent for the plaintiff to introduce in evidence conveyances made by the defendant months after the date of the attachment.

Judgment reversed. All concurring.

J. W. Walters, W. T. Jones, Wooten & Wooten, for plaintiff in error.

D. H. Pope, contra.

CASE 207.

Hayden v. Mitchell, executrix. Before Judge Lumpkin. Fulton superior court.

Little, J.—1. A copy of an instrument required by law to be registered, which has been taken from the proper registry, is admissible in evidence when the loss or destruction of the original has been satisfactorily shown. The preliminary inquiry in relation to such loss or destruction is addressed to the sound discretion of the presiding judge; and a greater or less degree of diligence will be demanded according to the circumstances and the character, nature and age of the document. The fact that a due registration appears in the proper place is presumptive evidence of the existence of an original; and where such appears, and the evidence shows that a great many years have elapsed since the date of its execution, that the parties to it are dead, that diligent search has been made among the papers belonging both to living and deceased persons who were entitled to its custody, such loss or destruction is sufficiently shown to admit the copy as secondary evidence.

2. Where the registry law required a marriage contract to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the superior court of the county of the residence of the husband within three months after its execution, and such contract recited that at the date of its execution the residence of the prospective husband was in a specified county, when the marriage was not consummated until after the lapse of one month from the execution of the contract, and from the date of and subsequent to the marriage the husband continuously resided in the latter county.

3. The validity of a contract executed on Sunday is to be determined alone by the statute law in force at the time of the execution of the contract, and when the statute governing the question declares that "no tradesman, artificer, workman, laborer, or other person whatsoever, shall do or exercise any worldly labor, work, or business of their ordinary calling upon the Lord's day (works of charity and necessity excepted)," only those contracts which may be properly included as coming within the ordinary callings of the parties thereto are affected by the inhibition of the statute. A marriage contract is not one which falls within the "ordinary calling" of the parties to the same.

4. The case of Sanders v. Johnson, 29 Ga. 526, reviewed and affirmed.

Judgment reversed. All concurring.

Dorsey, Brewster & Howell, for plaintiff in error.

E. M. & G. F. Mitchell and Alexander & Lamdin, contra.

CASE 208.

Lampkin v. Haden. Before Judge Lumpkin. Fulton superior court.

Lewis, J.—1. An extraordinary motion for a new trial was made by the defendant on the ground of the following newly discovered evidence, to-wit: that a certain marriage contract, which was essential to plaintiff's recovery, was executed and delivered on Sunday. Under the ruling of this court in the case of Hayden v. Mitchell, executrix, decided this day, such a contract was not void because of its execution and delivery on Sunday. The newly discovered evidence, therefore, being immaterial, there was no error in the judgment of the court overruling the motion.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.

W. R. Hammond and W. J. Speairs, for plaintiff in error.

Dorsey, Brewster & Howell, contra.

CASE 209.

Walker et al. v. Liddell. Before Judge Lumpkin. Fulton superior court.

Fish, J.—1. The plaintiffs' theory being that the defendant had purchased from their deceased father a life-estate only in certain land and had purchased from them the remainder interest therein, agreeing in parol to pay them for the same, and that they had thereupon conveyed such remainder to the father, in order that the transaction might be completed by his conveying to the defendant in fee; and the latter's theory being that he had purchased nothing from the plaintiffs, but had purchased the entire estate in the land from the father, it was competent on the trial of the issue thus raised for the defendant to introduce in evidence written instruments evidencing on their face a contract such as the defendant contended had been made.

2. A written instrument relating to another and entirely distinct transaction between the deceased and other persons was not admissible, but the error committed in allowing it to go to the jury was not in the present case cause for new trial.

3. The correctness of the charge relating to the consequences of failing to produce a witness is not brought in question by the exception thereto, the only objection to it being that it was not authorized by any evidence; and even if this objection is well taken, it does not, in view of the entire record, warrant a reversal of the judgment.

4. The exceptions to the charge, based on the ground that it did not accurately submit the contentions of the parties are not meritorious, for the charge, as a whole, presented with sufficient clearness the controlling issues upon which the case turned.

5. There was no error in refusing to send out with the jury a written memorandum not signed by the defendant, but offered and read in evidence in connection with evidence to the effect that he had admitted its correctness. Though properly received for the purposes indicated, this paper was in no sense "documentary evidence."

6. There was no material error at the trial and the verdict was in accord with the substantial justice of the case.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.

W. W. Haden and Rosser & Carter, for plaintiff in error.

Arnold & Arnold and Candler & Thomson, contra.

CASE 210.

Williams v. Georgia Railroad and Banking Co. Before Judge Candler. DeKalb superior court.

Little, J.—The superior court has a discretion in passing upon the sufficiency of evidence relied upon to support a verdict rendered in an inferior judicatory and brought up for review upon certiorari. That discretion was not in the present case abused, the evidence on the trial in the city court being decidedly conflicting, and the superior court, "upon a careful consideration of the record being satisfied that the ends of justice required a new trial."

2. This court will not reverse a judgment in a certiorari case, remanding the same for a new trial, merely because in so doing the superior court did not return the case to the court from which it came "with instructions:" especially is this so when the excepting party does not specify what the desired "instructions" should have been.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring, except Fish, J., disqualified.

Henry M. Patty, for plaintiff in error.

J. B. & Bryan Cumming and Candler & Thomson, contra.

CASE 211.

Brown v. Huey. Before Judge Candler. DeKalb superior court.

Little, J.—1. As against a plaintiff in an action of ejectment who has shown title in himself, a valid prescription is not established in favor of the defendant when it appears that the latter purchased and entered upon the land in dispute with knowledge that his vendor held solely under a bond for title made by the plaintiff, to whom a portion only of the purchase money had been paid; and with this knowledge accepted from such vendor an obligation binding the latter to make title.

2. Irrespective of other questions presented in the record, this case upon its undisputed facts is controlled by the law as above laid down, and it follows as a consequence that the verdict rendered was unlawful and ought to have been set aside.

Judgment reversed. All concurring.

W. F. Brown and W. M. Morrison, for plaintiff in error.

Candler & Thomson, contra.

CASE 212.

Moody v. Miller. Before Judge Gamble. Tattnall superior court.

Little, J.—Inasmuch as the registry of 1889 appointed a place, to-wit: a general execution docket where on executions issued upon judgments must be entered in order to affect purchasers from defendants therein with notice of such judgments, the levy of an execution not duly entered on such docket, though followed by a claim and thus giving rise to a pending case, did not charge with constructive notice of the judgment one who, before the registration of the execution upon the execution docket and without actual notice of the judgment, bought in good faith from a previous vendee of the defendant in execution.

2. There was no error, upon the facts disclosed by the record, in adjudicating that the property in dispute was not subject to the execution levied, and consequently the verdict in the claimant's favor was right.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.

P. W. Williams and W. T. Burkhalter, for plaintiff in error.

H. J. McGee, contra.

CASE 213.

Stewart & Son v. Brown & Co. Before Judge Gamble. Washington superior court.

Lumpkin, P. J.—1. A writing signed by two persons and containing an admission that they are members of a partnership therein mentioned, while relevant to contradict the truth of a plea of "no partnership" subsequently filed by them in resistance to an action brought against a partnership of that name of which they are alleged to be members, does not, as to one who had no knowledge of such writing and who consequently did not act upon the faith of its contents, estop the persons who signed it from asserting that, in point of fact, they were never members of any such partnership.

2. The court committed no error in admitting evidence or in charging the jury, and the evidence warranted the verdict.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.

B. T. Rawlings and James K. Hines, for plaintiff in error.

Evans & Evans and T. W. Hardwick, contra.

CASE 214.

Shearhouse v. Mitchell. Before Judge Gamble. Washington superior court.

Fish, J.—This case belongs to that large and ever-growing class in which this court must continue to adjudge that a verdict rendered upon conflicting testimony and approved by the trial judge will not be disturbed, when no error of law was committed and there was sufficient evidence to support the jury's finding.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.

J. G. & D. H. Clark, for plaintiff in error.

J. F. Brannen, contra.

CASE 215.

Coleman et al. v. Glenn et al. Before Judge Gamble. Tattnall superior court.

Lumpkin, P. J.—A statute declaring that a county officer elected for a fixed term "shall be removable" from his office "by the judge of the superior court of the county, on the address of two-thirds of the grand jury, for inefficiency, incapacity, general neglect of duty, or malfeasance or corruption in office," but which makes no provision for any notice to such officer, or for a hearing of the charge or charges against him, with opportunity to make his defense, is unconstitutional; and, an order of removal based upon such a statute is a mere nullity.

2. The writ of injunction does not, however, in such a case, lie to restrain the proper state official from issuing a commission to another person illegally appointed to such office upon the theory that a vacancy existed therein.

3. The equitable petition filed in the present case prayed for no relief which the court had authority to grant.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring; Little, J., specially.

W. T. Burkhalter and James K. Hines, for plaintiff in error.

No appearance contra.

CASE 216.

Rooney v. Richers. Before Judge Eve. City court of Richmond county.

Fish, J.—1. Where, under a statute in force at the time an action was brought in a city court, to the November term thereof, the second term was the trial term of the case, and, pending the action, the time for the sitting of the second term was by law changed from the first Monday in February to the first Monday in January, a judgment in the plaintiff's favor at the January term will not be set aside as having been prematurely rendered, when it appears that the case was in default and the motion to set aside does not disclose the existence of any meritorious defense, or set forth any facts showing that the defendant was in any manner injured, or that he lost any right, by reason of the fact that it was rendered at the January term. The more especially is this so when it appears that there had been personal service and that the act changing the terms of the court allowed final judgments to be entered at the first term in undefended cases wherein there had been such service.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.

D. G. Fogarty and C. H. Cohen, for plaintiff in error.

F. W. Capers and J. S. & W. T. Davidson, contra.

CASE 217.

Brinson v. Birge. Before Judge Candler. Burke superior court.

Lumpkin, P. J.—There was no error in dismissing an affidavit of illegality interposed to the levy of an execution, the grounds of which were, in substance, that the property levied on had been claimed by a third person, to whom the execution belonged; that this execution was not in the hands of the levying officer; that consequently he was "without any knowledge as to the amount due on said (execution), or without any knowledge as to whether there is anything due" thereon; that he and the plaintiff's attorney had refused, on request, to disclose to the defendant what balance was claimed on the execution and that various specified amounts had been paid upon the same; the affidavit, however, nowhere unequivocally alleging that the execution had been fully paid off and satisfied.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.

James P. Brinson and E. L. Brinson, for plaintiff in error.

Lawson & Seales, contra.

CASE 218.

Simmons v. Davis. Before Judge Falligant. Effingham superior court.

Simmons, C. J.—Under the facts disclosed by the record, there was no error in the charge of the court complained of; the evidence warranted the verdict; and the trial judge did not err in refusing to grant a new trial.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.

R. W. Sheppard, H. B. Strange and J. K. Hines, for plaintiff in error.

J. G. & D. H. Clark, contra.

CASE 219.

Bass et al. v. Baer. Before Judge Felton. Bibb superior court.

Simmons, C. J.—Whether the case be viewed in the light of the evidence, which was submitted to the jury, or in the light of the same in connection with that which was excluded by the court, a verdict for the plaintiff was demanded, and it was not error for the court so to direct.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.

Ryals & Stone, for plaintiff in error.

Hardeman Davis and Turner, contra.

Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.—Free.

THE KAVA-KAVA SHRUB (*Piper Methysticum.*)

DISORDERS of the Kidneys and Bladder cause BRIGHT'S DISEASE RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL PAIN IN THE BACK, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, URINARY DISORDERS DROPSY, etc. For these diseases a POSITIVE SPECIFIC CURE is found in a new botanical discovery, the wonderful KAVA-KAVA SHRUB called by botanists, the *piper methysticum*, from the Ganges river, East India. It has the extraordinary record of 1200 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts directly on the Kidneys and cures by draining out of the Blood the poisonous Uric Acid, Urates, Lithates, etc., which cause the diseased conditions.

Rev. W. B. Moore, D. D., of Washington, D. C. testifies in the *Christian Advocate*, that it completely cured him of Kidney and Bladder Disease of many years' standing. Hon. R. C. Wood, of Lowell, Ind., writes that in four weeks the Kava-Kava Shrub cured him of Kidney and Bladder disease of ten years' standing, and Rev. Thomas M. Owen of West Pawlet, Vt., gives similar testimony. Many ladies testify to its wonderful curative powers in disorders peculiar to womanhood.

That you may judge of the value of this *Great Specific* for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by Mail **FREE**, only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend it to others. ***It is a Sure Specific and cannot fail.*** Address, The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 415 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Mention this

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A PERMANENT CURE of the most obstinate cases of Gonorrhoea and Gleet, guaranteed in from 3 to 6 days; no other treatment required. Sold by all druggists.

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IN SUCCESSFUL Business Fifty-three Years. Cash Assets Over MILLION DOLLARS. "THE BEST POLICY—THE BEST COMPANY." Cash Values, Loans, Extended Insurance, Paid-up Values—all GUARANTEED after payment of Two Annual Premiums and WRITTEN IN THE POLICY. Also large ANNUAL Dividends. (Why wait 5, 10, 15 or 20 years for a Dividend YOU MAY NEVER RECEIVE?)

Correspondence invited.

CLARENCE ANGIER, State Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

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The Sunland of the World.

The Plant line steamship Mascotte, of the Plant Steamship Line, will sail from Port Tampa on March 5, 1898, for an excursion to the island of Jamaica.

The ship will touch at Key West on evening of March 6th.

Landing at Jamaica will be made at Port Antonio, from which point rail can be taken to Spanish Town, Kingston and other south side ports.

Departure will be made from Montego bay, which is reached by rail. The trip by rail from Port Antonio to Montego bay covers almost the entire length of the island and is through the most beautiful tropical scenery of the world.

Four days will be allowed on the island.

RATES:

Port Tampa to Port Antonio	$40 00
Port Tampa to Kingston	42 50
Port Tampa to Kingston and return	75 00
Montego Bay to Port Tampa ..	40 00

The one-way rate to Kingston includes rail transportation from Port Antonio to Kingston. The round trip rate to Kingston includes rail transportation from Port Antonio to Kingston and Kingston to Montego Bay.

For reservation apply to
C. S. MILLS, Ticket Agent,
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Of Men's Best Enamel, Vici Kid and Willow Colored Calf Winter-Weight Shoes; worth $5 and $6 a pair, at

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No restrictions, they will all go—the new style toes and latest combinations—not back numbers and pointed toes that have grown old on our shelves. There's a loss to us on every pair sold, but we must have room for spring goods soon to arrive.

SEE OUR WINDOW

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HENRY HOFFMAN SUICIDES AT FORT

Was a Private in Company B, of the Fifth Infantry U. S. A.

CAUSE OF DEATH NOT KNOWN

Was of a Melancholy Disposition and Much Depressed in Spirits.

HE CUT HIS THROAT FROM EAR TO EAR

Death Came Instantly—The Body Will Be Taken to National Cemetery for Interment.

Henry Hoffman, a private in Company B, Fifth Infantry, United States army, committed suicide by cutting his throat from ear to ear at Fort McPherson between 8 and 8:45 o'clock yesterday morning.

The greatest mystery surrounds the cause of the suicide, as Hoffman was always very uncommunicative to his comrades in the company. He was several years ago a butcher on Decatur street and joined the army three and a half years ago. He was very melancholy and he was often greatly depressed, but never gave any reason for it. He was thirty-one years of age. The body will be buried in the national cemetery at Marietta this morning.

Soon after reveille was sounded at the post and the men were getting ready for the early morning roll call, one of them asked Hoffman how he felt, as the inquirer had noticed that he was more depressed than usual.

"I don't know; I suppose the best thing I can do is to kill myself," was the only reply. No particular notice was taken of this as he had talked before of taking his life. He was not heard to say anything more. While Company B was gathering in front of its quarters for regimental dress parade he was missed.

The man who asked him how he felt a short time before, told Sergeant LaSage what Hoffman's reply was. The sergeant, in company with a private, immediately began a search. He walked toward the wooded part of the reservation south of the parade grounds.

In the woods he saw a man lying upon his face with a stream of blood by the side of him. He was recognized as Hoffman. A razor was lying near him and both jugular veins had been almost severed. Death was evidently instantaneous as no signs of a struggle could be found. Hoffman, it is thought, got upon his knees, drew the razor across his throat, falling forward upon his face.

The body was carried to the hospital, where it rested during yesterday. Twenty-three dollars were found on his person and more stitched in his blouse. It is supposed that he had about $600.

Hoffman had always been a good soldier. He indulged in none of the habits common to a soldier's life, but spent his time brooding over some affair that was a mystery to the last.

In his effects nothing was found to indicate why he took his life or anything concerning his family. It was gathered from disjointed and inconsistent stories he told that he was a butcher in Atlanta several years ago. He sold out his business and had accumulated about $2,000. He turned up a short time after that in New Orleans without money, when he enlisted in the army. Last November his three years' enlistment ran out and he was discharged. He soon re-enlisted and has remained there since.

He was born in New Orleans and is thought to have a sister living there now, but her name or address cannot be learned. No letters can be found showing that he has any relatives.

One of his comrades said yesterday that when the rumor came that the regiment would soon be called to the front Hoffman was greatly agitated. He seemed to be more melancholy and the mention of going to war would appall him. In an incoherent way he would speak of it and plaintively ask: "Do you think we are going to war?"

He may have brooded over the idea of having to fight till he became temporarily insane and while under this influence took his life.

The body will be buried with military honors today in the national cemetery in Marietta.

TAKEN HOME FOR BURIAL.

Body of Henry McElhaney Carried to Auburn, Ala., Yesterday.

The body of Henry McElhaney, the youth who committed suicide in the city prison Monday, was taken to Auburn, Ala., yesterday at 1 o'clock by the brother of the deceased, Mr. Cary P. McElhaney.

Early on the morning of the day McElhaney took the morphine which ended his life he remarked to a fellow prisoner:

"If I had a pistol I would blow my brains out."

He may have had the morphine at that time, as it is believed he used the drug habitually. He was searched when he was first arrested for robbing the telephone drawers and nothing was found on him except a few papers and a pocket-knife. The drug might have been concealed about his clothing.

The youth was sixteen years of age and his father is one of the most highly respected citizens of Auburn.

NEW FIRST GRADE ESTABLISHED.

Committee on Teachers Makes One in State Street School.

The committee on schools and teachers of the board of education yesterday instructed Superintendent Slaton to organize a new first grade in the State Street school. Mrs. Cola Spears was named as the teacher of this grade. Mrs. Spears presided over the Girls' Night school, on Edgewood avenue, until it was abolished by the board.

Superintendent Slaton has in his office applications from forty children who were unable to obtain seats at the opening of the term and these will fill the new grade. It is expected that the grade will be a large one.

MOTHER'S FRIEND

takes married women through the whole period of pregnancy in safety and comfort. It is used externally and it relaxes the muscles so that there is no discomfort. It prevents and relieves morning sickness, headache and rising breasts, shortens labor and preserves the mother's girlish form.

$1 a bottle at druggists.

Send for a Free copy of our illustrated booklet about

MOTHER'S FRIEND.

The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

T. P. A. CONVENTION APRIL 20.

Board of Directors Has Named That as the Date of the Annual Convention in Savannah.

The board of directors of the Georgia division of the Travelers' Protective Association of America has decided that the state convention shall be held in Savannah April 20th and continue for three days.

The posts in the various cities are making arrangements to send large delegations to the convention and the decision of the board of directors regarding the date will cause the enthusiasm to very materially increase.

It is expected that Atlanta will be one of the most important factors in the convention. She furnishes delegates from two posts, and in addition to this a large number of members will go.

Both Atlanta and Augusta will send special T. P. A. trains. The Atlanta posts are preparing to give an entertainment for the purpose of raising funds with which to defray the expenses of the delegates to the convention.

There is a great amount of enthuiasm in Atlanta and a rousing meeting of both posts will be held next Saturday night, at which delegates to the convention will be elected.

President E. E. Smith, of the Georgia division, addresses the following to the members:

"To the Officers and Members of the Georgia Division Travelers' Protective Association. Gentlemen—By the decision of the state board of directors of the division, the fourth annual convention will be held in the city of Savannah on April 20th, 21st and 22d, beginning at 10 a. m. Wednesday, April 20th.

"This promises to be the largest and most interesing annual meeting the Georgia division has ever held and it is hoped that every post in the state will be fully represented by delegates, alternates and visiting brethren.

"From latest advices our membership is now over 600, a most gratifying increase in four years from one post of eighteen members.

"Satisfactory rates upon the railroads will be given. This ought to encourage activity on the part of every post to be represented in a creditable manner. Fraternally yours,

E. E. SMITH,

"President Georgia Division T. P. A."

AT THE THEATERS.

A large audience packed the Lyceum last night to see Professor Lee give his second hypnotic performance. Professor Lee gave a very enjoyable entertainment last night and had some very good subjects on the stage. The crowd was much larger than it was the first night and some of the antics of the subjects were highly ridiculous. The last scene put on is called the balloon trip. The Lees will be at the Lyceum the entire week.

Mr. E. S. Willard will begin his engagement of three performances tonight at the Grand. He has wisely selected the most famous play in his large and varied repertoire to open his engagement with, "The Middleman," by Henry Arthur Jones, in which his assumption of Cyrus Blenkarn is one of the most forceful telling and artistic creations that has ever been presented during the present stage era. It was in this play in 1890 that the English actor made his first indelible impression on the playgoers of this country, an impression that has been amply confirmed by his many other great impersonations in succeeding American seasons; there is even yet in all the larger cities east and west a great demand for the repetition of this play.

At the Thursday matinee and Thursday night J. M. Barrie's charming comedy, "The Professor's Love Story," with Mr. Willard as the lovable absent-minded Professor Goodwillie, will be presented. A well-known New York dramatic critic on the first production of this play said: "Barrie's new play is entirely original. It is something new; it gives us many characters we are not accustomed to seeing on the stage." The "Professor's Love Story" is the quaintest, most delicious literary and most amusing comedy I have ever seen; it is a gem that will shine for all. Everybody that cares about originality and novelty should see this play."

The engagement of Mr. Willard will be an occasion of rare pleasure for the theatergoers of Atlanta. He is undoubtedly the best actor England has sent us. Being thoroughly conscientius, Mr. Willard neglects no detail to make his productions perfect.

His company is said to be excellent, every member an artist of ability.

Beauteous Anna Held, the dimpled divinity of the Paris Cafe Chantants, whose lovely presence, fascinating graces and delightful rendering of her famous songs with her own pretty little ways, have made her the most admired star of this season, comes to the Grand on Friday evening and Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

She will be the chief feature of a remarkably attractive triple bill, including three big novelties. Miss Held will sing her latest songs in English, including her famous hit, "Won't You Come Out and Play With Me?" This remarkable triple bill opens with the Chinese tragedy, "The Cat and the Cherub," Mr. Fernald's famous one act tragedy which created such a sensation in New York and San Francisco. Following this comes a farcical comedy in three acts, entitled "A Gay Deceiver." Then will come, as the piece de resistance, incidental to the third act of this comedy, lovely Anna Held.

The Saturday matinee will begin at 2 p. m. sharp.

"Pudd'nhead Wilson" returns to the Lyceum theater Monday and Tuesday nights with that finished artist, Theo Hamilton, in the title role, Ed A. Locke as the ubiquitous sheriff with his "Odar in de cote," J. P. Tucker as the one-thirty-second part black, August Halsback as the courtly and chivalrous antebellum southerner, Margaret Hayward as Roxy, the slave mother, and Belle Stokes as the sweetly charming lassie of the days of our grandmothers.

The same effective scenery and staging will be used and the play, which has delighted thousands since last seen here, will be given with all that careful attention to detail that characterized its initial performance here just after the new year.

"The Merry Widows" continues to draw large audiences to the Imperial theater, and the show has made a decided hit. "The Widows" will remain the rest of the week, giving matinees today and Saturday at popular prices.

THEY ARE TOURING THE STATE.

Georgia's Commissioners to Omaha Exposition Leave on a Long Trip.

Ex-Governor W. J. Northen and Mr. Henry Richardson, members of the Georgia commission to the Omaha exposition, left last night for Brunswick to endeavor to raise some funds there for a state exhibit. Mr. Edwin Brobston, Colonel J. F. DeLacey and Mrs. Barbour Thompson, other members of the commission, will join the party this morning at Brunswick. The day will be spent at Brunswick. Tomorrow morning early the commissioners will be in Tifton to confer with the lumbermen who are to hold a meeting there. There has been some talk among the lumbermen of furnishing the material for the Georgia Pine Palace at Omaha.

From Tifton the party will proceed to Valdosta, where a meeting of citizens will be addressed in the forenoon. Early in the afternoon the commissioners will be at Quitman to confer with citizens there, and at 8 o'clock at night a meeting will be held at Thomasville.

From Thomasville the party will make a night run to Montgomery and return from there by the Western of Alabama and the Atlanta and West Point, stopping at West Point at 11 o'clock, LaGrange at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and at Newnan at 8 o'clock Friday night. The party will leave Newnan at 10 o'clock for Atlanta.

STRIKER ASSAULTS NON-UNION MAN

More Serious Trouble Among the Men at Georgia Stove Works.

THIRD TRIAL IN POLICE COURT

One of the Strikers Skips Out and Cannot Be Found.

MANAGER SEALS MAKES A TALK IN COURT

Says the Time Has Come When His Men Fear for Their Lives and Must Protect Themselves.

Henry Hall, a molder employed at the Georgia Stove Works, while going home Monday night was waylaid and nearly murdered by striking molders.

Hall lives at No. 10 Jackson street, in Cook's district. He is one of the molders at the stove works who did not join the strikers. He stopped work at a late hour Monday afternoon and started for his home. Just as he reached a point near the railroad and between Bellwood avenue and Jackson street, he was met by Bob Waddell and Jim Coggins, two of the strikers, and Waddell, so Hall states, struck him on the head with a heavy rock.

Hall was seriously injured and his head had to be dressed by a physician. Just as he struck the blow Waddell exclaimed: "You have scabbed my wife and children out of food long enough."

Yesterday afternoon Recorder Calhoun investigated the row which grew out of the Georgia Stove Works strike. This fuss had nothing to do with the assault on Hall Monday night, but Hall was present with his head wrapped in bandages, a silent witness to the disorder which some of the strikers are said to be creating.

Manager Seals has had much trouble since the strike occurred last November. At that time he was forced to make a 10 per cent reduction in wages, he says, and the union men walked out. The shops were declared "open," and the men who were not in the union were employed. Then began the trouble.

About three weeks ago four or five of the strikers were arrested and tried before the recorder. The fight started by a striker named Brunner, alias "Cinci," swearing out warrants against three of the new men for gambling. "Cinci" went to the shops with a bailiff to point out the men wanted. The recorder dismissed the cases with a warning lecture.

Monday the recorder tried a case involving a row in a saloon between some of the new men and the strikers. The evidence was not sufficient, in the recorder's opinion, to enter fines and he again let the men go with a lecture.

Yesterday afternoon the third trial came up, cases having been made against Bob Waddell and Jim Hammond. The row occurred several days ago, and the men were under bond. With the city charges facing him, Waddell met and assaulted Molder Hall Monday night. For this assault he was arrested on a warrant and gave bond for his appearance before Justice Cook. When the case was called he did not show up.

In the police court yesterday afternoon Waddell failed to put in an appearance, and Hammond was tried by himself.

The testimony of all the witnesses showed that Waddell was the man who had attempted to assault a molder with a club. Hammond drove up in a meat wagon, but did not take any active part in the row So once more the recorder had to let the case go with a lecture. He told Hammond if he was ever brought into the court for being in a fight about the strike he would send him to the city chaingang for thirty days without a fine.

Manager Seals was present in the court and he asked permission to say a few words. He reviewed the strike and said that he believed this was a free country and a man, be he a scab or no scab, had a right to work and to walk the streets peaceably. He had told his men not to have trouble, but to take all that they could without sacrificing their manhood. But a time had come when the men would have to protect themselves, if they were not protected by the courts. His men were being assaulted on the street corners and in alleys. They could not walk home after work without feeling that their very lives were in danger.

The police are now looking for Waddell, as are also the bailiffs of Justice Cook's court.

MINING NOTES.

Ex-Representative Jesse Lamsden, of White county, was down yesterday. He has an interest in two or three gold properties. Some years ago while he was working the old Calhoun placer mine in the Nacoochee valley, he found one of the richest pockets ever uncovered in Georgia.

Mr. John Martin, the largest land owner in White county, came down Saturday. He said that he had been coming to Atlanta for eighteen months for the purpose of getting some information from the state geological department, but has not yet succeeded in finding the office open. Mr. Martin has been working his Hamby mountain mine all winter, but very little has been done in the placers.

Mr. J. S. Thrasher came down Saturday night from the Gold Hill mine with last week's clean-up, which was very satisfactory to the owners.

The Currahee is working sixty men. The cyanide plant is being put in. The company has a large amount of ore on the dump.

The Glen Comyn, in White county, got to work last week.

The Cherokee mine is shipping ore to a smelter in Kansas City.

Messrs. Jaquish and Gilson are putting in a new boiler, engine and mill on the McCluskey mine in Hall. They are sinking a new shaft.

PLANT SYSTEM BUYS A ROAD.

Walterboro and Western Railroad Line Changes Owners.

Charleston, S. C., March 1.—Messrs. R. G. Irwin and D. F. Jack, representing the Plant system of railroads, today completed the purchase of the Walterboro and Western railroad line, twenty-seven miles long, extending from Walterboro, S. C., to Ehrhardt, in Barnwell county, South Carolina.

Major C. S. Gadsden, of this city, was appointed president of the road and the jurisdiction of all the general officers of the Plant system was extended to it by orders issued today. The price paid for the railroad was not stated, but the purchase is absolute and control passes at once.

The road will hereafter be operated in connection with the Green Pond and Walterboro branch of the Plant system.

Sixteen Seamen Swept Overboard.

Adelaide, South Australia, March 1.—The French bark President Felix Faure, Captain Fossard, from Barry, on November 15th for Port Pirde, has arrived here and reports that during a gale on February 2d, the second mate and fifteen sailors were swept overboard.

Lights and Shades.

Burglar Gets $28.

A burglar entered the home of Mr. Albert Mair, on Davis street, Saturday night and succeeded in robbing him of $28. Mr. and Mrs. Mair were asleep in the room which the burglar robbed, but although he rifled the bureau they did not awake. Mr. Mair believes the burglar used chloroform.

Her Butcher Prosecutes Her.

Mrs. F. D. Abbey was bound over to the city criminal court by Justice Landrum Monday afternoon on the charge of being a common cheat and swindler. The warrant was sworn out by J. M. Moore, who has a meat market at 211 Whitehall street. He charges that Mrs. Abbey asked him for credit, claiming that she owned several houses in the city. He claims Mrs. Abbey owes him at present about $90. Mrs. Abbey made no defense and gave bond in the sum of $100 for her appearance at the next term of the city criminal court to answer to the charge.

Alarm Box No. 87.

Chief Joyner has placed at Hill street and Georgia avenue a new fire alarm box known at box 87. Box 663 will be placed in the rear of Inman park and box 44 at the corner of Wall and Pryor street.

She Was Heavily Fined.

Lucy Bird, the negro woman who fought Patrolman S. S. Shepard so viciously Saturday nigt, was tried in the police court yesterday afternoon and fined $30 and costs of court. The woman had the money and paid the fine. That made nearly $100 she had paid out in police court fines since the first of this month. Officer Shepard was bitten on the hand and he stated to the recorder that he had a terrific fight before he was able to place Lucy in the patrol wagon.

Gamblers Fined.

The negro gamblers who were arrested Saturday night were tried in the police court yesterday afternoon. The first batch of four, who were caught shooting craps in the rear of a house on Marietta street, were fined $10.75 each. The second batch of four, who were discovered in Mr. DeGive's stable in the rear of the opera house, were sent to the stockade for thirty days.

For Selling White Hops.

Patrolmen Hollis and Moncrief arrested John Lavender and T. C. Heath Sunday for selling a beverage known as "white hops." Heath conducts two places on Rhodes street, and Lavender looks after one of them. The officers testified that the stores are never opened except on Sunday and that the beverage called white hops is sold all day Sunday. The recorder held that white hops was an intoxicating liquor and fined the men each $5.75. Heath gave notice of an appeal, stating that he had a license to sell refreshments on Sunday and that white hops was a perfectly harmless drink.

Final Decree Rendered.

A final decree was handed down Monday in the case of Mrs. Mary McNaught and Willam McNaught against the McNaught Land Company et al. With the exception of one paragraph the decree was by consent. The paragraph not agreed on was one giving a judgment of $4,855.23 to Mrs. McNaught against W. M. Scott. This for her services as administratrix of William McNaught.

Executrix for Wilson Estate.

Mrs. Emma Caldwell yesterday qualified as executrix for the estate of her father, R. K. Wilson. Mr. Wilson, it will be remembered, died very suddenly yesterday morning.

THE WEATHER.

Weather Bureau Office, Atlanta, Ga., 8 p. m., March 1, 1898.—During the past twenty-four hours the barometer increased considerably in the northwest and along the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains, but it has diminished from the lakes southwestward to Texas. A trough of low pressure occupies the country from Texas northeastward to the Ohio valley. The lowest barometer is 29.80 inches at Memphis and Corpus Christi. The highest is 30.42 inches at Huron, S. D.

The temperature has fallen in the northwest and on the middle and northern slope of the Rocky mountains. It is warmer in the gulf states and in the lower Mississippi valley, but in other sections the changes have been but very slight. While the weather is cold from the region of the lower lakes westward to the Dakotas, yet it is not unseasonably so.

Precipitation occurred in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, in Tennessee, Texas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Minnesota and Illinois. It is snowing at Cincinnati and raining at Vicksburg and Galveston. The weather is clear in the Atlantic coast and east gulf states, but elsewhere it is generally cloudy. It is quite threatening in the lower Mississippi valley, middle and west gulf states.

It will be generally fair during Wednesday, possibly followed by showers at night.

Local Report for Yesterday.

Daily mean temperature..	43
Daily normal temperature..	47
Highest temperature..	55
Lowest temperature..	31
Total rainfall during 12 hours	00
Deficiency of precipitation..	7.70

General Weather Report.

Daily report of the weather at selected stations as shown by observations taken at 8 p. m., March 1, 1898:

STATIONS.	Temperature at 8 p. m.	Highest temperature.	Precipitation. inches, 12 hours
New York, clear	38	40	.00
Savannah, pt. cloudy	48	56	.00
Norfolk, clear..	36	44	.00
Charlotte, clear..	42	46	.T
Raleigh, clear..	44	50	.00
Wilmington, clear..	42	52	.00
Charleston, clear..	50	52	.00
Augusta, clear..	50	54	.00
Jacksonville, clear..	54	66	.00
Atlanta, pt. cloudy..	51	55	.00
Tampa, pt. cloudy..	56	66	.00
Pensacola, clear..	62	62	.00
Montgomery, clear..	60	62	.00
Vicksburg, rain..	58	66	.00
Palestine, cloudy..	62	62	.34
Galveston, rain..	60	68	1.20
Corpus Christi, pt. cloudy	70	78	.T
Buffalo, clear..	28	30	.00
Detroit, cloudy..	26	28	.00
Chicago, cloudy..	30	34	.02
Memphis, pt. cloudy..	58	62	.00
Chattanooga, cloudy	50	50	.00
Knoxville, cloudy..	44	48	.T
Cincinnati, snow..	32	36	.01
St. Paul, cloudy..	30	36	.02
St. Louis, cloudy..	32	48	.T
Kansas City, cloudy..	30	38	.00
Omaha, cloudy..	30	30	.01
Huron, clear..	26	28	.00
Rapid City, cloudy..	28	32	.T
North Platte, pt. cloudy	30	36	.00
Dodge City, clear..	36	46	.00
Abilene, cloudy..	60	66	.00

J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official.

Forecast for Today.

South Carolina and Georgia—Generally fair Wednesday, possibly followed by showers Wednesday night; easterly winds.

Eastern Florida—Fair Wednesday, possibly followed by showers in northern portion Wednesday night; easterly winds.

Western Florida—Unsettled weather, with showers Wednesday; decidedly colder Wednesday night; variable winds, becoming northeasterly.

Alabama—Unsettled weather, with showers; decidedly colder Wednesday night; becoming easterly winds.

Lieut. Commander Adams Reinstated.

San Diego, Cal., March 1.—Executive Officer Charles A. Adams, of the Monterey, has been reinstated pending the decision of the department in Washington on the report of the courtmartial convened to investigate the charges of intemperance preferred against him. It is probable that Lieutenant Commander Adams will soon be transferred to another ship.

INSPECTORS HERE ON MURDER CASE

Killing of the Postmaster at Ada Causes a Sensation.

THE PRESIDENT IS AROUSED

Tried Officers Have Been Sent Here To Investigate.

HIS BODY WAS RIDDLED WITH BULLETS

The Dead Postmaster Was Killed by Political Enemies, So It Is Claimed—Conference Today.

The officials of the United States court in Atlanta were yesterday morning instructed from Washington to lend aid to the United States inspectors who have been sent here to investigate the murder of J. R. Freeman, the newly appointed white republican postmaster who was shot by his enemies this week.

The postmaster was riddled with bullets and instantly killed, according to reports. The inspectors from Washington will be in Atlanta all day today and will then proceed to Ada, Ga., in Dooly county, where the postmaster was killed. The friends of the murdered postmaster claim to have evidence to convict the murderers.

The murder was caused by political feeling, if the dead man's friends are to be believed. Freeman was appointed postmaster at Ada on February 12th. There was a storm of protest and an effort made to prevent him making bond. He succeeded, however, in making the required bond, but directly afterwards his enemies persuaded his bondsmen to retire from the bond. The day following Freeman rode out to visit friends to secure new bondsmen.

That night as he was returning home he was shot from ambush. There are evidently a number of his assailants, for his body was completely riddled with the bullets. His widow has written to Postmaster General Gary and requested that an effort be made to apprehend the guilty parties.

The government authorities in Washington have taken immediate action, for they have authorized the Atlanta officials to do all in their power to aid in catching the men who killed Freeman. District Attorney Angier and his assistants have interested themselves and will do what they can to help the inspectors.

The inspectors from Washington will be assisted by postoffice inspectors from the southern division of the postoffice service. It is understood that one or two inspectors have already been sent down from Chattanooga.

The officials in Atlanta refuse to talk. They will not say what clew they have to the murder, but it is evident that the inspectors have been given some information which they believe will lead to the conviction of the murderers.

The Story from Washington.

Washington, March 1.—(Special.)—A Georgia case attracted the attention of the cabinet today. The facts in it were presented by Postmaster General Gary and their recital was the first information received here of the latest southern postoffice killing.

This is the case of the shooting of J. R. Freeman, the newly appointed postmaster at Ada in Dooly county. Freeman was a white man. He was appointed to the office at Ada on February 12th.

News has just reached the postoffice department that a few days ago he was shot down by some unknown persons at his home and instantly killed. The details are meager.

The information in the hands of the department comes from Freeman's widow. She writes that immediately after information of the appointment reached him Freeman made the requisite bond. Then some of his enemies persuaded the men who had become his sureties to withdraw from the bond, which they did.

Freeman then set out to make a new bond. He had just returned home after having succeeded in doing this when he was shot to death, being, as his wife describes it, riddled by bullets.

Postmaster General Gary at once sent inspectors from here to investigate the case.

The United States court officials have been notified of their visit and instructed to give them every possible aid. Freeman, so General Gary said, was recommended as a good man. There was no protest against his appointment and his character was generally declared good.

CHICAGO DECLARES FOR ZOLA.

Press Club Adopts Resolutions Sustaining the Novelist.

Chicago, February 28.—A well attended meeting of the Chicago Press Club was held this afternoon under a call issued requesting the members to express their opinion regarding the case of M. Zola, the famous novelist, sentenced to a year's imprisonment because of his outspoken demand for open trials, and particularly for a new trial in the famous Dreyfus case.

Warm addresses on the subject were made and the following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, In the republic of France a great writer has, in the face of temporary public opinion, dared, regardless of consequences, to maintain the right of free thought, free speech and free publication—when the object is for the general public good; and,

"Whereas, M. Zola has been aided by M. Perreux in boldly printing what M. Zola wrote and who is now sustaining such expression by his own course.

"Resolved, That the press club of Chicago, the gathering ground and recognized center of the journalists and authors of Chicago, in a republic which has been close to France in many things, declares its profound regard and sentiment of helpfulness to both the great novelist and to the editor who published his letter, declares, too, its belief in the justice of the cause advanced, so far as was demanded the free expression of thought for the good of humanity and its demand that all trials of all men should be spoken to the world.

"Furthermore, The press club of Chicago wishes to express its confidence in the ultimate verdict of a great people when there comes further reflection upon wrong sometimes done by the patriotic but too impetuous upper current.

"The press club of Chicago congratulates M. Zola and M. Perreux.

"WILLIAM M. KNOX,
"President Press Club of Chicago.
"STANLEY WATERLOO,
"OPIE READ,
"JOHN R. BRAMHALL,
"Committee on Resolutions."

Health Officer Swearingen Ill.

Houston, Tex., March 1.—A private train was tonight sent to Austin by the Houston and Texas Central to convey to Galveston State Health Officer R. M. Swearingen, who is critically ill. It is presumed that it has been decided a surgical operation is necessary and this will be performed at the John Sealy hospital.

Cabinet Considers Dead Postmaster.

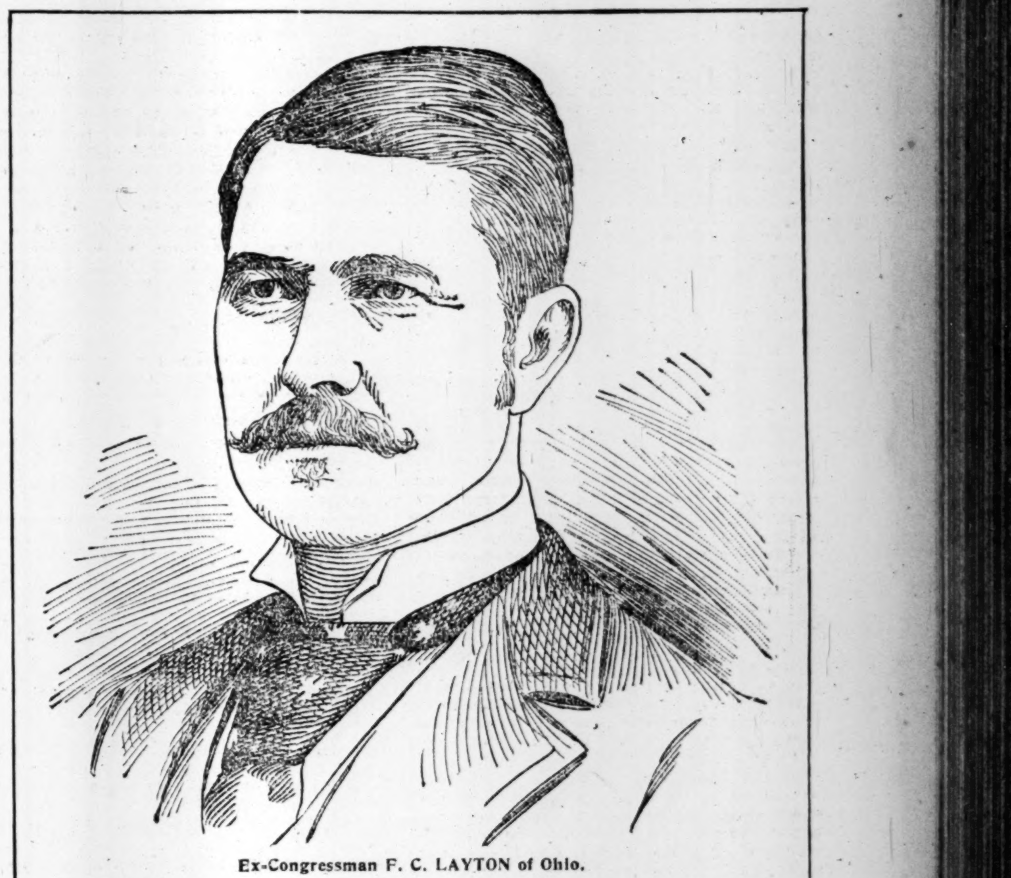
Washington, March 1.—At the cabinet meeting today were considered the recent murder of the postmaster at Lake City, S. C., and the killing of the postmaster at Ada, Ga. The office at Lake City has already been abolished and the cabinet merely considered the plans for further action in the case.

Congressman Layton

Sterling Qualities of Pe-ru-na and Professional Standing of its Manufacturers Vouched for By a Prominent Ohio Representative.

Pe-ru-na the National Catarrh Remedy

Many of Pe-ru-na's Cures Appear Miraculous But Are Only Scientific.—Strong Letters From Grateful Men and Women.



Ex-Congressman F. C. LAYTON of Ohio.

Wapakoneta, O., Febauary 11, 1898.

To whom it may concern:

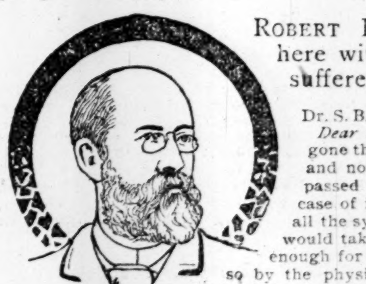
The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company of Columbus, is one of Ohio's enterprising industries, employing a large number of workmen under the management of a faculty of skilled practitioners. Dr. S. B. Hartman, its president, a broad-minded man as well as a skilled physician, is one of the leading citizens of the Capital. Pe-ru-na, one of the products of this company, is highly recommended, and has an excellent reputation as a tonic aud cure for catarrhal affections.

F. C. LAYTON.

Catarrh is a mystery. Millions of money and millions of lives have been sacrificed to ignorant treatment of it. That local treatment of catarrh can still exist is astounding. No local treatment of any kind has ever cured a case of chronic catarrh. If any person alleged to have been so treated and cured still lives, his catarrh is present with him, though perhaps now called Bright's disease, consumption, or some vital ill not generally associated with catarrh.

Dr. Hartman has removed the mystery surrounding catarrhal diseases. He cures them. His cures of catarrh are permanent. Get his latest book: it is mailed free. Catarrh grows in the mucous membrane lining every organ of the body, and can be reached only through the nerves.

Pe-ru-na is Dr. Hartman's remedy. It cures catarrh. It cures every phase of catarrh. The action of Pe-ru-na is based on scientific exactness. It has been curing catarrh for forty years and leaving people healthy.



ROBERT ROBERTSON.

ROBERT ROBERTSON'S clear statement, printed here with his picture, should interest every sufferer from catarrhal troubles.

DR. S. B. HARTMAN, Columbus, O.

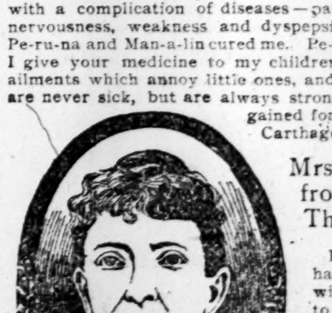
Dear Sir:—My suffering from chronic catarrh, which had gone through my whole system, was simply indescribable, and no one can ever know the torture and misery I have passed through. The catarrh produced a most aggravated case of indigestion and piles. If I were to attempt to give all the symptoms I had during these years of suffering, it would take a pretty large book to describe them. But it is enough for me to say that I was at death's door—not only told so by the physicians, but I felt it myself, and my friends were waiting every day to see me pass beyond. Fortunately a little book, "The Ills of Life," fell into my hands, and I at once tried Pe-ru-na with the perseverance that a dying man only can. I began to improve, and this improvement has continued until I am now, I can say almost as well as I ever was. I would not be without your Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin on any account. Everybody is astonished to see me look so young. Most people take me for forty years old although I was 78 the 11th of May.—ROBERT ROBERTSON, Detroit, Mich.

Mr. JOHN F. SCHMIDT of Carthage, Ohio, was afflicted with a common phase of catarrh, known as nervous dyspepsia. Read his strong letter:

JOHN F. SCHMIDT.

PE-RU-NA DRUG MFG. CO.

Dear Sirs:—Pe-ru-na has saved my life. For five years the best doctors had pronounced me incurable. I suffered with a complication of diseases—palpitation of the heart, nervousness, weakness and dyspepsia. A few bottles of Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin cured me. Pe-ru-na cannot be beaten. I give your medicine to my children for the various little ailments which annoy little ones, and the result is that they are never sick, but are always strong and healthy. I have gained forty pounds since taking Pe-ru-na.—JOHN F. SCHMIDT Carthage, O.



Mrs. B. MARTENS.

Mrs. B. MARTENS, Sigel, Wis., suffered greatly from catarrhal gastritis. Pe-ru-na cured her. The following letter is from her husband:

For some time my wife had been sick. She was very thin, had no appetite, could not sleep nights, and was troubled with constipation. She could get no relief until she began to take Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin. Before she had taken half a bottle of each she was conscious of a marked change. She began to sleep at night, appetite came back, bowels were regular, and now, after taking five bottles, she is entirely well. She looks like a new woman. I send her picture. We cannot say half enough in praise of your medicines. We recommended them to neighbors, and several have begun taking them with good results. The physicians were very much surprised when they learned that Pe-ru-na had cured my wife.

Mrs. N. K. BROWN of Alexander, N. C., writing of her troubles and cure, says:

Mrs. N. K. BROWN.

PE-RU-NA DRUG MFG. CO.

Dear Sirs:—"For several years I was troubled with indigestion, an increase of acid in the stomach, headache, loss of appetite, dizziness, and almost complete paralysis of the left arm. My friends advised me to try Pe-ru-na and, after taking one bottle, I could see great improvement in my condition. Four bottles cured me sound and well, and I have not felt a symptom of my trouble since taking Pe-ru-na. I can never praise Pe-ru-na enough. I will ever praise and recommend it."

Dr. Hartman gives personal attention to correspondence. His latest book on chronic catarrh will be mailed free on applicaton to the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ohio. All druggists sell Pe-ru-na. Special book for women, called "Health and Beauty," mailed to women only.

A RUSH TO COVER

Trading in Stocks Took on Appearance of Runaway Bull Market.

SOME ADVANCES VIOLENT

Attributed to Statement of Secretary of Navy That Spanish Officials Not Responsible for Explosion.

New York, March 1.—The stock market took on no well defined character today until after the publication of the statement attributed to the secretary of the navy that the element of Spanish official responsibility for the Maine explosion might be considered to be eliminated from the situation. This was in the last hour of the session, and the whole short interest apparently rushed to cover their short lines, that have been put out in the last few days on the developments following the Maine disaster. There had been covering of shorts early in the day in continuance of it as a movement, but a little later other short selling developed on the theory that the market would certainly sag again after the large interest had been covered. The market had apparently swung to a standstill, and was drifting rather aimlessly, without yielding, when a buying movement set in on the long statement, and the trading took on all the appearance of a runaway bull market. Some of the advances were violent. Metropolitan Street Railway being pushed up to 163½, a net rise of 13 points. This stock closed at 151. Manhattan, Sugar and New York Central were also conspicuous in the movement, the former showing an extreme advance of 5 points and the latter 2, rising 3 points each. There was large buying also of the grangers, and Rock Island rose over 2 points above last night's level. The whole list felt the upward movement to a very noticeable extent, and the late bulge added to the very substantial advance already achieved, makes a showing of very striking net gains, ranging from 1 to 4 points in the general list and above that in exceptional cases. Buying for London account helped the strength in the early dealings. There was some recovery in Spanish securities in London, and this seemed to restore confidence to some extent over the relations between Spain and the United States. The resumption of buying for London account is in the face of a continued hardening of the money market in London. The inquiry for America account in London and Paris is reported to be still very keen, but no further engagements of gold for import were announced today, and the rate for sterling exchange hardened a fraction, but is still at the gold import point. The conditions in the local money market have been somewhat more settled, the interior demands for currency being somewhat less eager. The announcement by the treasury that no further withdrawal will be made for the present of government deposits in New York banks of Union Pacific payment also aided this result.

The bond market was somewhat more active today and prices for bonds were higher all around. Total sales $3,600,000.

United States new 4s registered showed a recovery of 1⅛ and 4s coupon, old 4s registered and the 5s of 1 each, and the old 4s coupon of ½ per cent bid, and the 2s declined ½ per cent.

Total sales of stocks today 452,700 shares, including 6,290 Atchison preferred, 4,225 Chesapeake and Ohio, 29,635 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 6,681 Louisville and Nashville, 31,630 Manhattan, 10,420 Metropolitan, 3,705 Hawaiian, 5,620 Reading preferred, 5,471 Missouri Pacific, 16,650 New York Central, 14,120 Northern Pacific, 18,920 Northern Pacific preferred, 4,620 Rock Island, 33,920 St. Paul, 8,020 Union Pacific, 5,100 Northern Pacific preferred, 4,800 Tobacco, 10,220 People's Gas, 3,950 Consolidated Gas, 4,298 General Electric, 79,620 Sugar, 4,130 Tennessee Coal, 7,220 Western Union.

Money on call active at 1¾@2½; last loan at 2 per cent; prime mercantile paper 3½@4 per cent.

Sterling exchange firmer with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.84¼ for demand and at $4.81¼@4.82 for sixty days; posted rates, $4.82½@4.83½ and 4.85@4.86; commercial bills $4.81@4.81½.

Silver certificates 55⅜@56⅜c.

Bar silver 55¼c.

Mexican dollars 45¼c.

Government bonds strong.

State bonds dull.

Railroad bonds strong.

Following are the closing bids:

Atchison	12¼	St. Paul	94⅝
do preferred	28¾	do preferred	147½
Baltimore & Ohio	16⅝	St. Paul & Om	73
Canada Pacific	84½	do preferred	150
Canada Southern	50	St. P. & M. M.	132
Central Pacific	12¼	Southern Pacific	18¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	21⅝	Southern R'y	8⅝
Chicago & Alton	162	do preferred	29¼
C., B. & Q.	96¾	Texas & Pacific	11¼
Chi. & E. Ill.	54½	Union Pacific	31
C. C. C. & St. L.	32½	U. P., Den. & Gulf	9¼
do pref.	78	Wabash	6¼
Del. & Hudson	110½	do preferred	16¼
Del., Lack. & W'n	152	Wheeling & L. Erie	2¾
Del. & R. G.	12	do preferred	9⅛
do preferred	48¾	EXPRESS COMPANIES.	
Erie (new)	14¼	Adams Express	97
do 1st preferred	39½	American Express	125
Fort Wayne	169	United States	42
Great Northern pref	156	Wells Fargo	115
Hocking Valley	6¼	MISCELLANEOUS.	
Illinois Central	102¾	A. Cot. Oil	19⅛
Lake Erie & West'n	15½	do preferred	73
do preferred	70½	American Spirits	8¼
Lake Shore	191⅛	do preferred	19⅛
Louisville & Nash	55⅜	Am. Tobacco	90¾
Manhattan L.	108	do preferred	115
Met. Street R'y	151	Peoples Gas	94⅛
Michigan Central	108¼	Consolidated Gas	186
Minn. & St. L.	28	C. C. Co.	175
do do 1st pref.	86	Colo. F. & Iron	20¼
Missouri Pacific	28⅞	do preferred	78
Mobile & Ohio	28¾	Gen. Electric	34
Mo., K. & T.	12	Illinois Steel	46
do preferred	37¼	La Clede Gas	43⅛
Chicago, Ind. & L.	7	Lead	32⅜
do preferred	28	do preferred	106
N. J. Central	94⅜	Nat'l Lin. Oil	16
N. Y. Central	115¼	Pacific Mail	28⅝
N. Y. Chi. & St. L.	12½	Pullman Palace	178½
do do 1st pref.	68	Silver Certificates	55⅜
do do 2d pref.	34½	Stnd. Rope & Twine	4½
Norfolk & West	14	Sugar	129¾
North American Co.	5¾	do preferred	111¼
Northern Pacific	24¼	T. C. & I.	21⅛
do preferred	63⅛	U. S. Leather	6⅝
Ontario & Western	15⅞	do preferred	63⅜
Ore. R. & Nav.	49	U. S. Rubber	17
Ore. Short Line	28¼	do preferred	67
Pittsburg	169	Western Union	88¾
Reading	19⅝	Northwestern	124⅛
Rock Island	88⅞	do preferred	175
St. L. & S. F.	7	C. G. W.	11⅛
do do pref	56¼		

BONDS.

U. S. new 4s reg.	124⅝	N. Y. Central 1sts	113¼
do coupon	124⅝	N. J. Cent. 5s	113⅜
U. S. 4s	111	N. Carolina 6s	125
do coupon	112¼	do 4s	103
do 2ds	99	Northern Pac. 1sts	118
U. S. 5s reg.	112¼	do 3s	61¼
do 5s coupon	112¼	do 4s	96
District 3 65s	118	N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s	105
Ala. Class A	108¼	Nor. & W. 6s	125
do Class B	107	Northwest Consols	142½
do Class C	100	do deb. 5s	117¾
do Currency	100	Oregon Nav. 1sts	114¼
Atchison 4s	92¼	do 4s	94¼
do adj. 4s	61¼	O. S. Line 6s, t. r.	122
Canada So. 2nds	108¼	O. S. Line 5s, t. r.	99¾
Can. Pac. 1sts	....	O. Imp. 1sts, t. r.	110
Chicago Terminals	85¼	do 5s, t. r.	59
C. & Ohio 5s	115	Pacific 6s, of '95	103½
C., H. & D. 4½s	104¾	Reading 4s	84
D. & R. G. 1sts	110½	Rio Grande W. 1sts	82½
D. & R. G. 4s	94	St. L. & I. M. Con. 5s	89
East Tenn. 1sts	106¾	St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s	118
Erie Gen. 4s	72	St. Paul Consols 7s	141
F. W. & D. 1sts, t. r.	71¼	St. P. C. & P. 1sts	121¼
Gen. Elec. 5s	101¼	do 5s	116
G. H. & S. A. 6s	109	S. Caro. non-fund	....
do 2ds	105	Southern Ry 5s	92¼
H. & T. Cent. 5s	112	Stn'd Rope & T. 6s	57
do con. 6s	106	Tenn. new set 3s	88
Iwa. C. 1sts	101¼	Tex. Pac. L. G. 1sts	100½
Kan. P. Con. t. r.	109	do Rg. 2nds	34
K. Pac. 1st (Den. div.) t. r.	131¼	Union Pac. 1sts	127¼
La. new consols, 4s	101	U. P. D. & Gulf 1sts	58¾
L. & N. Uni. 4s	88½	Wab. 1st 5s	107½
Missouri 6s	100	do 2ds	89½
M. K. T. 2ds	62	West Shore 4s	110¼
do 4s	88¼	Virginia centuries	69
		do deferred	4

The Treasury Statement.

Washington, March 1.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance $225,564,203, gold reserve $167,623,182.

The monthly treasury statement, to be issued today, will show an excess of receipts over expenditures for the month of February of $1,973,102.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Stock Letter.

Atlanta, March 1.—The reassuring advices from Washington regarding the Maine disaster were features this morning. The administrative and unofficial influences are both using influences for peace and it is not thought the incident will cause any actual war.

Banking arrangements made in New York show that London's purchases the past week were for investment and long account, and again shows their acuteness and shrewdness.

The history of the day's transactions were all one way, everything responded to the actual conditions which have always existed, but in times of panics are ignored.

The leaders were the street railways, which made advances of from $3 to $10 a share, while the railroads and industrial scored from 1 to 5 points advance. New York Central and St. Paul were the leaders of the legitimate class.

Sugar continued upward and netted over 2 points advance.

While it will not do to ignore possible complication in the future, still the present indications look as if the worst had been discounted.

STOCK.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Tuesday's Closing Bids.	Monday's Closing Bids.
Atchison	11⅛	12¼	11⅞	12¼	11⅞
do. preferred	28⅜	28⅞	28⅜	28¾	27⅞
Am'n Sugar Ref'g	127¼	129⅞	127¼	129¾	126⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	32¼	32⅞	32¼	32½	32
C., B. & Q.	95⅝	97⅜	95⅝	96¾	95
People's Gas	92⅞	94½	92⅞	94⅛	92¼
Canada Southern	49⅛	50	49⅛	50	49
D., L. & W.	.....	.....	.....	152	152
Erie	14½	14⅝	14⅜	14¼	13⅞
Edison Gen. Elec.	33⅞	34¼	33⅞	34	33¼
Amer'n Tobacco	89⅝	91¼	89⅜	90¾	89
Jersey Central	94⅛	95	93⅜	94⅜	93
Lake Shore	192	192	191⅛	191⅛	191⅛
National Lead	32	32⅝	31⅞	32⅜	31⅜
L. & N.	54⅛	56	54⅛	55⅜	54⅜
Missouri Pacific	28	28⅞	28	28⅞	27⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	16¼	17	16½	16⅝	16
Tenn. Coal & Iron	20⅞	21¾	20⅞	21½	20¼
Northwestern	123⅛	124¾	123½	124⅛	123¼
Southern Railway	8½	8¾	8½	8⅝	8¼
do preferred	28½	29¾	28¼	29¼	28⅝
North'n Pac. pref.	62¾	63⅞	62⅝	63⅛	60¼
New York Central	113¼	115⅜	113⅜	115¼	113
Omaha	74	74¾	73	73	73
Pacific Mail	28¼	28⅝	28	28⅝	28⅛
Reading	19¼	19⅞	19¼	19⅝	19
Rock Island	87⅛	89⅛	87⅛	88⅞	86¼
St. Paul	93½	94⅞	93⅜	94⅝	93¼
Union Pacific	30⅛	31⅜	30⅛	31⅜	30⅜
Am'n Cotton Oil	18	19⅜	18	19⅛	17¾
Western Union	87¾	89	87¾	88¾	87¼
Am'n Spirits Co.	7⅞	8¼	7⅝	8¼	7⅛
U. S. Leather Pref	62⅝	63½	62⅝	63⅜	62
Manhattan	103¼	108¼	103⅜	108	103¼

The Post's Financial Cable.

New York, March 1.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says: The stock markets here were generally quiet today, but there was a revival of speculative activity in Americans and in Grand Trunk. Americans were largely bought and the close was near the best.

Gold is quoted at 77s 10¼d, and is in strong demand, but the best informed still incline to the belief that the New York drain on gold from here will not be large. A few eagles will leave the Bank of England today.

The bank has raised the buying price in German and Japanese coin to 76s 4½d. There is a large amount of Japanese yen in the market, but it is not likely that the bank will secure it, as outside is bid at 5d for export to the United States. Money rates are rising.

There are revived rumors from good sources in India of a possible increased import duty on silver.

The Bank of England again lent largely to the market today. I learn in good quarters that most of the money raised by the Chinese loan in Berlin will be remitted rapidly to London. Anticipations of this caused today's rise in Berlin exchange.

The Paris bourse was dull except for DeBeers mines, which were strong.

Foreign Finances.

London, March 1.—Closing: Consols for money 112 ex-interest; consols for the account 112¼ ex-interest. Canadian Pacific 86¼, Erie 14⅝, Erie seconds 40, Illinois Central 105¼, Mexican ordinary 22½, St. Paul common 98, New York Central 117¼, Pennsylvania 59½, Reading 10, Mexican Central new 4s 67½, Atchison 13⅛, Louisville and Nashville 57⅞, Grand Trunk 98.

Bar silver dull at 25 9-16d per ounce.

Money 2½@2¾ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market short and three months' bills 2⅞ per cent.

American eagles 76s 5¼d. Bar gold 77s 10¾d.

Gold bullion: Buenos Ayres 175.50; Lisbon 48¼; Rome 105.17.

The market for American securities advanced at the opening and remained steady all day. The closing tone was buoyant and the demand moderate.

Bar gold 77s 10¾d; eagles 76s 5¼d.

Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk's securities were firmer today on the rate war.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

The following are the bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND COUNTY BONDS.

Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 years	103¼	Atl'nta 4s	104
Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years	104	Aug'ta 7s, L.D.	109
Ga. 4½s, 1915	117	Macon 6s	115
Savannah 5s	110	Columbus 5s	103½
Atl'nta 8s, 1902	118	Waterw'rks 6s	101
Atl'nta 7s, 1904	113	Rome 6s	102½
Atl'nta 7s, 1899	101	So. Car. 4½s	107¼
Atl'nta 6s, L.D.	115	Newn'n 6s, L.D.	105
Atl'nta 5s, L.D.	110	Chatta. 6s, 1911	103
Atl'nta 4½s	105	Col., S. C., grd'd 2s & 4s, 1910	82
		Ala. Class A	107

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 6s, 1910	113	Atl'nta & Char 1st 7s, 1907	118
Ga. 6s, 1922	115	do income 6s, 1900	102
Ga. Pac. 1st	118		
C. C. & A. 1st 5s, 1909	107		

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	183½	185	Aug. & Sav	93
Southwestern	93	94	A. & W. P.	153
			do deben.	102

INVESTMENT STOCKS.

Atlanta Loan and Investment 8s	133
Atlanta Loan and Investment 7s	116
Atlanta Loan and Investment 6s	100

Coffee and Sugar.

New York, March 1.—Coffee, options opened steady at unchanged prices, ruled moderately active with firmer undertone on large warehouse deliveries in this country and the tendency of American visible supply toward decrease; closed steady and unchanged to 5 points net advance; sales 4,750 bags, including March 5.45. Spot coffee, Rio dull; No. 7 invoice 6¼; No. 7 jobbing 6¾; mild steady; Cordova 7½@15½; sales 500 bags Maracaibo private terms; 300 bags Central American private terms.

Sugar, raw steady; fair refining 3 3-16; centrifugal 96-test 4 3-16; refined steady.

New Orleans, March 1.—Sugar quiet; open kettle 2¾@3 13-16; centrifugal granulated 4 11-16@4¾; whites 4⅜@4½; yellows 4⅛@4 5-16; seconds 2⅜@3 15-16. Molasses strong; centrifugal 5@14.

The Live Stock Market.

Chicago, March 1.—Trade in cattle was fairly good at Monday's advance. Common cattle $3.85; extra fine steers $5.70@5.85, the bulk of the offerings selling around $4.20@5.20. Western fed cattle $4.50@4.90; bulls $2.75@3.65; canning cows $2.50@3; supply light. Calves were lower, choice selling at $6.50@6.75.

Hogs active and 2½@5s higher. Common to prime hogs $3.80@4.07½; mostly $3.95@4.05. Light weights sold slowest and choice fat the best. Pigs largely $3.60@3.90, few going below $3.30.

Sheep and lambs firm at yesterday's figures. Sheep, poorest $3.25@3.50, and $4.60 for the best fed westerns comprising the bulk of offerings and selling chiefly at $4.35@4.55. Yearlings active at $4.50@4.90. Lambs sold freely at $4.50@5.50. Shorn stocks $4.40@4.50.

Receipts—Cattle 4,000; hogs 26,000; sheep 17,000.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

Atlanta, March 1 — Apples, fancy $4.50@5.00 per bbl. Lemons, choice $3.25@3.50; fancy $3.50@3.75. Oranges, Florida $3.25@4.00; California $2.50@3.00. Bananas, straight $1.25@1.50; culls 60@75c. Figs, 8@9c, owing to quality. Raisins new California $1.40@1.50; ¼ boxes 50@60c. Currants 6½@7c. Leghorn citron 10@11c. Nuts—Almonds @10c; pecans, 7@7½c; Brazil 9@10c; filberts 11½c; walnuts 10@11c; mixed nuts 8@10c. Peanuts Virginia electric light 5@6c; fancy hand-picked 4@4½c; Georgia 3@3½.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, March 1—Turpentine firm at 35¼; sales 150 casks; receipts —. Rosin firm; sales 9,279 bbls; receipts —; A, B, C, D, $1.25; E $1.30; F $1.30@1.35; G $1.40@1.45; H $1.60@1.65; I $1.65; K $1.75; M 1.80; N $1.90; windowglass, $1.95; waterwhite $2.30.

Charleston, March 1— Turpentine firm at 33¼ bid; sales none. Rosin firm; sales none; A, B, C, D, $1.15; E F $1.15; G $1.25; H $1.40; I $1.50; K $1.60; M $1.65; N $1.80; window glass $1.85; water white $2.00.

Wilmington, March 1—Rosin firm; strained $1.20; good strained $1.25. Spirits turpentine steady at 34@34½. Tar steady at 95. Crude turpentine firm at $1.50@2.00; receipts 224 bbls.

Groceries.

Atlanta, March 1 — Roasted coffee $10.60 per 100 ℔ cases. Green coffee choice 12; fair 10; prime 9. Sugar standard granulated 5½c; New Orleans white 5; do yellow 4½c. Sirup, New Orleans open kettle 25@40c; mixed 12½@20c; sugar house 26@35c. Teas, black 30@65c; green 20@50c. Rice head 6½c; choice 5½@6c. Salt, dairy sacks 1.25; do bbls. 2.25; ice cream 90c; common 65c. Cheese, full cream 10½@11½c. Matches 65s 50c; 200s 1.30@1.75; 300s 2.75. Soda, boxes 5½. Crackers, soda 5½c; cream 7c; gingersnaps 7c. Candy, common stick 6c; fancy 12@15. Oysters, F. W. 1.65; L. W. 1.15.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, March 1 — Eggs 10c. Butter, western creamery 20@23c; fancy Tennessee 14@15c; choice 12½; Georgia 12½@15c; demand light with market glutted. Live poultry turkeys 10@11c; hens 25@27½c; spring chickens, large 20@22½c; small 15@20; ducks, puddle 18@22½; Peking 25@27½c. Dressed poultry, turkeys 12½@14c; hens 10@11c; chickens 11@12c; geese 8@10c; ducks 12½c. Irish potatoes, per bus 95c@$1.00. Sweet potatoes 60@75c per bu. Honey, dull; strained 6@7c; in the comb 7@8c. Onions, new crop, $1.15@$1.25 per bu; $3.00@3.25 per bbl.

WEAK AND STRONG

The Close for Wheat Was on the Top of a Bulge.

BULL NEWS WAS PLENTIFUL

Corn Was Strong and Higher—Oats Also Showed Strength—Provisions Scored Small Advances.

Chicago, March 1.—Wheat was strong and weak by turns today, but closed on the top of a bulge, May showing ¾c advance and July a gain of 1¼@1⅜c. Support from the Leiter interests was prominent at times, but there was plenty of influential bull news. The big short interest formed last week was evidently far from eliminated. Corn was strong and advanced ⅝c. Oats also showed strength, closing ⅜c higher. Provisions scored small advances.

Although news from Liverpool was distinctly disappointing, the opening in wheat was strong, July starting ⅛@¼c higher at 89⅞@90c and May unchanged to ¼c higher at $1.05¾@1.05. There was a good demand from shorts who had not covered yesterday and the demand from this source was sufficient to overcome any natural weakness of the market. The fact that Liverpool had lost its slight opening advance before trading commenced here and that receipts of wheat at the English market during the last six days were up to the normal weekly requirements had the effect of bringing out liberal offerings that temporarily wiped out the opening advance here, and for a short time the market showed weakness. After July had declined to 89⅝c and May to $104¼ and demand again became so strong that prices advanced. Some support was given by Leiter and other prominent bull interests, and this brought the more timid shorts into the pit. In addition there was covering of a line for St. Louis houses. Prospects of a cold wave following rain throughout the winter wheat belt had some influence. On this bulge May got up to $1.05 and July to 90⅜c. Then the market reacted. A good deal of wheat showing substantial profits came on the market and prices tended downward for some time, May finally getting to $1.04½ and July to 89⅞c. A steadier feeling developed on the liberal Atlantic port clearances—425,000 bushels—and reports which were afterwards denied of the engagement of 150 car loads of corn for export. No impression was made on prices, however, trading about that time being extremely limited. After 12 o'clock some activity was again manifested. Bradstreet's reported the world's visible decrease at 3,516,000 bushels. This amount was fully twice as much as the trade expected, and brought in a fresh lot of buying orders and resulted in an advance in July to 90⅜c and in May to $1.05. Prices quickly reacted, the market being loaded up with long wheat, but in the last twenty minutes trading by the Leiter forces started things going with some lively bidding and prices climbed in a hurry. By closing time May had advanced to $1.05½. July rose to 91¼c, but reacted just at the close to 91⅛c.

Corn developed a great deal of strength on a smaller trade than of late. The opening was strong and higher with wheat. Prices eased off some on the heavy receipts, but such good support developed that the market advanced rapidly, most of the gain being maintained through the late gyrations of wheat. Heavy clearances had much influence. The buying was general. May ranged from 30⅝@30¾ to 30c and closed ⅝c higher at 30⅝c.

The market for oats was dull and fluctuations were controlled almost entirely by the course of corn. Offerings were mostly taken by elevator people, probably against sales of oats for export. May ranged from 26⅝ to 26¼c and closed about ⅜c higher at 26⅝@26¾c.

Provisions were weak during the morning, but strong later. The market opened steady on the moderate hog supply, but continued heavy selling by a prominent commission house caused prices to sag. There was also a good deal of short selling. During the latter part of the session a good demand sprang up, and near the close, when wheat made its bulge, buying became quite free and general. The market closed firm at near outside figures. May pork 2½c higher at $10.42½. May lard 2½c higher at $5.17½ and May ribs 7½c higher at $5.20.

Estimated receipts Wednesday: Wheat 75 cars, corn 600, oats 225, hogs 37,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat No. 2—				
March	1.04½	1.05½	1.04¼	1.05¼
May	1.05	1.05½	1.04¼	1.05½
July	90	91¼	89⅝	91⅛
Corn No. 2—				
May	30¼	30¾	30	30⅝
July	31¼	31⅞	31⅛	31⅞
September	32½	33	32⅜	33
Oats No. 2—				
May	26⅜	26⅝	26¼	26⅝
July	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝
Mess pork per barrel—				
May	10.42½	10.45	10.27½	10.42½
July	10.30	10.45	10.30	10.45
Lard, per 100 pounds—				
May	5.15	5.17½	5.10	5.17½
July	5.22½	5.25	5.17½	5.25
Short ribs per 100 pounds—				
May	5.10	5.20	5.10	5.20
July	5.17½	5.25	5.15	5.25

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	35,000	15,000
Wheat, bushels	73,000	182,000
Corn, bushels	620,000	252,000
Oats, bushels	511,000	235,000
Rye, bushels	13,000	49,000
Barley, bushels	97,000	42,000

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Atlanta, March 1.—Early cables reported higher foreign markets, but a slight reaction occurred toward the close, on account of liberal receipts at Liverpool. The opening in Chicago was firm at about ¼ advance. Weakness in foreign cables and some realizing carried prices down about ½c. The New York market reported a slight advance with good demand, which created a better feeling in Chicago, causing some shorts to turn buyers, prices advancing about 1c from the low point. The improvement caused some liquidation which wiped out early gains. However, the announcement of Bradstreet's report, showing a decrease in the visible east of the Rockies of 1,716,000, and the world's decrease of 3,516,000 caused renewed strength and the best prices were again restored, the final sales being $1.05½ for May option, July sympathizing and closing at the high point for the day. Trading in May was rather limited, but there was considerable trading in July delivery. Northwestern receipts at 186,240 bushels were smaller than expected. The feeling today was quite strong through the entire session, the features being material reduction in the visible supply and continued good demand.

Corn and oats were inclined to be weak during the early part of the session, but improved toward the close in sympathy with wheat.

Provisions seemed to be stubborn, although considerable business was done, the final sales showing a fractional improvement.

Visible Supply Changes.

New York, March 1.—Special telegraphic and cable dispatches to Bradstreet's covering the principal points of accumulation indicate the following changes in available supplies last Saturday as compared with the preceding Saturday:

Wheat—United States and Canada east of the Rocky mountains decrease 1,716,000 bushels; afloat for and in Europe decrease 1,800,000; world's supply total decrease 3,516,000 bushels.

Corn—United States and Canada east of the Rocky mountains increase 612,000.

Oats—United States and Canada east of the Rocky mountains increase 142,000.

Provisions.

Atlanta, March 1 — Clear ribs boxed sides 5¾c; clear sides 5¾; ice-cured bellies 8c. Sugar-cured hams 11@12½c; California 7½c; breakfast bacon 10@11c. Lard, best quality 5¾c; second quality 5½c; compound 4¾.

St. Louis, March 1—Pork steady; standard mess jobbing $10.50. Lard steady; prime steam $4.92½; choice $5.02½. Bacon, boxed lots extra short clear, $5.62½@5.87½; ribs 5.87½@6.12½; shorts 6.00@6.25. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders $4.75@5.00; extra short clear $5.27½@5.50; ribs $5.37½@5.62½; shorts $5.50@5.75.

Chicago, March 1—Pork $10.35@10.40. Lard $5.10@5.12½. Short rib sides, loose, $4.90@5.25. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $4.75@5.00; short clear sides, boxed, $5.50@5.60.

New York, March 1—Lard easy; western steam $5.40; May —; refined quiet. Pork dull; family $11.50@12.00.

Cincinnati, March 1—Lard steady at $5.00. Bulk meats easy at $5.15. Bacon steady at $6.00.

CHEAP STORAGE
Bonded Warehouse.
C. E. Caverly, Cor. Hunter and Madison

WALLSTREET BOUGHT

Cotton Slowly Rallied on Demand from This Source.

FEELING DECIDEDLY BEARISH

Based Upon Offerings of the New Crop from the South—Closed Slightly Higher.

Official closing quotations for spot cotton:

Atlanta—Quiet; middling 5⅞c.

Liverpool—Demand fair; middling 3 7-16d.

New York—Dull; middling 6 5-16c.

New Orleans—Steady; middling 5 11-16c.

Savannah—Quiet; middling 5¾c.

Galveston—Firm; middling 6c.

Norfolk—Firm; middling 5 15-16c.

Mobile—Firm; middling 5¾c.

Memphis—Firm; middling 5¾c.

Augusta—Steady; middling 6 1-16c.

Charleston—Steady; middling 5¾c.

Houston—Steady; middling 5 15-16c.

St. Louis—Steady; middling 5¾c.

The following is the statement of the receipts, shipments and stock in Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS 1898	RECEIPTS 1897	SHIPM'TS 1898	SHIPM'TS 1897	STOCK 1898	STOCK ......
Saturday	321	495	550	1100	6196	9420
Monday	630	210	1931	25	4895	9605
Tuesday	626	776	77	100	5444	10281
Wednesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thursday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Friday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	1577	1481	2558	1225		

New York, March 1.—By Associated Press: Liquidation of long contracts rather than aggressive action on the part of the shorts caused a decline of 3@6 points in the price of cotton, as seen at the lowest level of the market, after opening quiet and easy with the near months 1@2 points and the remote positions 3@4 points. Covering became quite active in the afternoon following predictions of smaller receipts and on very heavy export clearances. The market was finally steady with prices 2 points lower to 2 higher. The influences governing the day's market was not particularly bearish. The decline was partly the result of uneasiness respecting the outcome of the relations of this country with Spain. An actual outbreak would stimulate an active demand for spot cotton in this country and abroad. Selling was also checked by firmness and activity in the southern spot markets and by private cables stating that foreign spinners were in need of cotton and only hesitated while waiting for more definite political indications.

The following were the closing quotations for cotton futures in New York yesterday:

MONTHS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Tuesdays Close.	Mondays Close.
March	6 06	6 10	6 05	6 09-10	6 07-08
April	6 08	6 13	6 05	6 12-13	6 10-11
May	6 12	6 16	6 10	6 15-16	6 13-14
June	6 14	6 19	6 13	6 18-19	6 16-17
July	6 17	6 22	6 16	6 21-22	6 18-19
August	6 20	6 25	6 19	6 24-25	6 22-23
September	6 16	6 20	6 15	6 19-21	6 20-21
October	6 15	6 19	6 13	6 18-19	6 18-19
November	6 15	6 18	6 13	6 17-18	6 18-19
December	6 17	6 20	6 15	6 19-20	6 21-23
January	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Closed steady; sales 125,700 bales.

The following table shows the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS 1898	RECEIPTS 1897	EXPORTS 1898	EXPORTS 1897	STOCKS 1898	STOCKS 1897
Saturday	16677	18109	47491	20491	1204271	892980
Monday	34855	14006	14113	21106	1221425	880862
Tuesday	30460	17638	49618	13930	1205493	882027
Wednesday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thursday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Friday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	81992	49753	111222	65527		

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New Orleans:

February	.....	August	5 88
March	5 71	September	5 86
April	5 75	October	5 86
May	5 78	November	5 86
June	5 83	December	5 88
July	5 89	January	5 82

Closed steady; sales 22,600 bales.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, March 1.—Liverpool reported spot sales 10,000 bales; middling uplands, 3 7-16d. Futures closed at a decline of about 1-64d. Opening sales in New York on the first call were 3@4 points down, the distant months being weakest. Foreigners were disposed to buy the summer months and sell fall deliveries. However, at the decline there was good buying orders and early losses were quickly regained, the market ruling firm at unchanged prices, throughout the morning session. During the afternoon the demand increased, particularly for foreign account, the final sales being at an advance of 2@3 points over yesterday's close. Total transactions 125,700; market closed steady. The decided improvement in values on the New York stock exchange inspired a better feeling in cotton, as it demonstrated that complications with Spain were less serious than a few days ago. The semi-weekly movement shows receipts of 44,000 bales; shipments, 48,000 against 40,000; shipments, 47,000 in 1895. The spot situation remains firm with prices practically unchanged.

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, March 1.—(Special.)—On a moderate volume of business the cotton market held its own today well. At the start the outlook was not favorable. Liverpool was 1½ points lower this morning, and was a liberal seller in this market, particularly of the new crop months. Prices here opened 1@2 points down. Wall street, however, was a very heavy buyer after the opening, and this buying resulted in sustaining prices. Stocks were on a boom, and the feeling regarding an amicable settlement of the Maine incident was cheerful. Exports were large and the south was firm. May opened at 6.12, declined to 6.10, rallied to 6.16 and closed at 6.15@6.16, with the tone of the market steady. It looks as if the market will go somewhat higher.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, March 1.—Liverpool declined today on the belief that the southern markets would be easier as soon as the demand to cover February shipments was filled. Our local trade holds the same view, basing their ideas on the telegrams received from New Orleans reporting a slackening in the demand. Receipts continue heavy, but without effect on prices. After the opening the market slowly rallied on this crop through the demand from Wall street houses to recover the cotton sold on the break in stocks last week. The local feeling is decidedly bearish, based on the offerings of new crops from the south at lower prices and upon the view held in Liverpool, which appears to meet with their approval. We think the cotton trade itself owns less cotton than for many years at this season.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, March 1.—The situation in dry goods shows no change of moment. Trading at first hands is perfunctory. The mail order business is of small proportions. The price tone in both cotton and woolens is strong. Woolen and worsted goods are selling less freely than heretofore. Agents are not pressing sales, as the course of the woolen market is still a matter of speculation. Re-orders are fairly heavy, but new goods are taken with considerable conservatism. Staple cottons show practically the same conditions as have prevailed heretofore. Print cloths are unchanged in quotation. Prints are firm and generally well distributed in demand.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, March 1—12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot, demand fair with prices in buyers' favor; middling uplands 3 7-16d; sales 10,000 bales; American 9,500; speculation and export 500; receipts 48,000; American 42,100.

Futures opened quiet with demand moderate.

	Open'g	Close.	
March	......	3 23½	Sellers
March and April	3 23-64	3 23¼	"
April and May	3 23-64	3 23¼	"
May and June	3 24-64	3 23¼	Buyers
June and July	3 24-64	3 24	Sellers
July and August	3 24-64	3 24	"
August and September	3 24-64	3 24	"
September and October	3 24-64	3 23⅛	Buyers
October and November	......	3 23½	"
November and December	......	3 23¼	"

Futures closed quiet.

New York, March 1.—Cotton dull; sales 11,700 bales; middling uplands 6 5-16; gulf 6 9-16; net receipts 714; gross 4,054; stock 200,196.

Galveston, March 1.—Cotton firm; middling 6; net receipts 4,709; gross 4,709; sales 2,443; stock 161,040.

Norfolk, March 1.—Cotton firm; middling 5 15-16; net receipts 911; gross 911; sales 588; stock 64,135.

Baltimore, March 1.—Cotton nominal; middling 6⅛; net receipts none; gross 783; sales none; stock 32,813.

Boston, March 1.—Cotton dull; middling 6 5-16; net receipts 746; gross 4,406.

Wilmington, March 1.—Cotton firm; middling 5¾; net receipts 515; gross 575; sales none; stock 20,866.

Philadelphia, March 1.—Cotton quiet; middling 6 9-16; net receipts 171; gross 171; sales none; stock 11,386.

Savannah, March 1.—Cotton quiet; middling 5¾; net receipts 4,011; gross 4,011; sales 161; stock 93,862.

New Orleans, March 1.—Cotton steady; middling 5 11-16; net receipts 7,666; gross 8,296; sales 2,900; stock 532,049.

Mobile, March 1.—Firm; middling 5¾; net receipts 442; gross 442; sales 1,500; stock 46,719.

Memphis, March 1.—Cotton firm; middling 5¾; net receipts 1,632; gross 1,632; sales 1,850; stock 108,870.

Augusta, March 1.—Cotton steady; middling 6 1-16; net receipts 1,693; gross 1,693; sales 93; stock 55,299.

Charleston, March 1.—Cotton steady; middling 5¾; net receipts 449; gross 499; sales none; stock 39,474.

Houston, March 1.—Cotton steady; middling 5 11-16; sales 821; receipts 9,838; stock 59,715.

St. Louis, March 1.—Cotton steady; middling 5¾; sales none; receipts 3,863; shipments 4,079; stock 69,811.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., March 1, 1898.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, March 1 — Flour, all wheat, first patent $6.30; second patent $5.60; straight 4.90; fancy 4.80; extra family 4.50; flour mixed with corn meal, noregular quotations. Corn, white 48c; mixed 47c. Oats, white 40c; mixed 40c. Texas rustproof 40c. Rye, Georgia 85c. Hay, No. 1 timothy large bales 85c; small bales 80c; No. 2 timothy small bales 70c. Meal, plain 48c; bolted 42c. Wheat bran, large sacks 82c; small sacks 80c. Shorts $1.00. Stock meal 90c. Cotton seed meal 95c per 100 ℔s; hulls $6.50 per ton. Peas—Stock $5@75c per bu; common white 85@90c; lady $1.15@1.25. Grits $2.60.

New York, March 1—Flour firm but not active. Wheat, spot firm; No. 2 red $1.07½; options opened easy, rallied and closed ⅜@½c higher; No. 2 red March $1.05¾; May $1.00¼. Corn, spot strong; No. 2 37⅛; options opened steady and closed ⅛c higher; May 35⅛. Oats, spot quiet; No. 2 31; options quiet but stronger, closing ½c higher; May 30⅝.

St. Louis, March 1—Flour firm. Wheat firm; No. 2 red cash in elevator 98¾; track 98@99¼; March 98¾; May $1.00¾; July 85⅛ bid. Corn firm; No. 2 cash 27; March 27; May 27⅞; July 29 bid. Oats easy; No. 2 cash in elevator 26; track 27@27½; March 26½; May 26⅝; July 23⅛ bid.

Chicago, March 1—Flour dull. No. 2 spring wheat 93@95; No. 3 spring wheat 88@96; No. 2 red $1.04½@1.05½. No. 2 corn 29⅞@29⅝; No. 2 yellow 29⅝@29¾. No. 2 oats 26½; No. 2 white 29@30½; No. 3 white f o b 28@20. No. 2 Rye 50.

Cincinnati, March 1—Flour quiet. Wheat firmer; No. 2 red 97@98. Corn steady; No 2 mixed 31½. Oats dull; No. 2 mixed 27¼@28.

A Japanese Supper.

Perhaps at this season of universal merry-making an account of a Japanese feast will not be amiss, says in writer in The Boston Transcript. Last December a jolly party of eight Americans went to the Maple Club, the Delmonico's of Tokio. The chaperon of the party, knowing well the peculiarity of Japanese cooking, suggested that it would be wise to dine before hand at home, as there would be absolutely nothing we could eat. Our jinrikishas were ordered for 8 o'clock. Prompt to the minute the faithful coolies were at the door. A lighted paper lantern hung from the shafts of each vehicle, for every "riksha" man is compelled by law to carry one. With a shout the men were off, calling and laughing as they raced along the dark country roads. Sometimes the last were first in the merry chase. Heavy people have usually two men to pull tandem and one to push the "rikshas." At the door of the clubhouse we were greeted by the smiling hotel waitress in gay colored kimonose, silk robes, who took our wraps and shoes.

In our stocking feet we climbed the polished stairs, and passing rooms divided by sliding screens where other dining parties were going on, came to the room reserved for us. Dainty mats covered the floors, and here, let me say, referring to the size of a room, where we would describe its dimensions as eighteen feet square, the Japanese would term it six-mat room. As the "tabi," or cloth stockings, are the only footgear coming in contact with the mat, it remains clean and unbroken. Silk cushions were arranged in a semi-circle on the floor two or three inches thick, and perhaps twenty square. We were not adepts in the native custom of sitting on one's feet. Two of the men squatted Turk fashion, and we ladies changed our position in rather a restful manner from time to time.

Immediately on our arrival supper was served on tiny lacquer tables. We had first, soup to be eaten with chop sticks. It was a problem how to handle these implements, but we succeeded in spearing mushrooms at the bottom of the bowl. Next came raw fish, with a strange sauce, and then boiled rice, looking—so nicely was it cooked—like a pile of snowflakes. Between each course, "saki," the native drink, was passed around. It is distilled from barley and rice, and is said to contain a small percentage of alcohol. We were offered persimmons, which the little waitresses pared with their deft fingers; and a pretty box of sweets was given us to take home, containing jelly, cake and candies, in the shape of maple leaves to match the season. The little maids sat in front of us ready to render any service. Their English was very limited. They told us their names, which seemed to us very fanciful—"Snow," "Cherry Blossom" and "Chrysanthemum." They smiled and blushed at the compliments showered upon them. Whole chapters have been written about the Japanese smile. A shopkeeper smiles and bows as pleasantly to the visitor who buys nothing as to the purchaser of many costly curios. "Snow" and "Cherry Blossom" told us their ages as sixteen and eighteen; but they scarcely looked twelve years old, so calm and serene were their faces. They were immensely interested in our dress and jewelry, handling our rings with great awe. One of the party exhibited his repeater, much to their delight.

The supper over, the geisha girls danced for our entertainment. Dressed in brocades heavy enough to stand alone, their hair stuck full of jeweled ornaments like a pin cushion, they made, to our minds, grotesque rather than beautiful figures, looking as if they had stepped off screens or fans. The musicians sat behind them. The samisen, not unlike a banjo in shape, is the most agreeable of their musical (?) instruments. The others give forth weird and dreadful sounds. Our guides explained the symbolic meaning of the dances as they followed in slow succession. We saw eyes peeping at us from openings in the screens, their owners being anxious to see how the Europeans were amusing themselves. The dancing would have lasted until now had not the tired travelers thought it best to retire to their hotel.

It was raining as we left the clubhouse, but the men wore the curious bowl-shaped hats and rain coats made of bamboo, which covered their shoulders like a thatch. Stimulated by "saki," they whirled us quickly back to the Imperial hotel. "Snow," "Peach Blossom" and a score of their smiling friends accompanied us to the door, their "sayonaras" "goodby" following us through the darkness. This is but one of our many pleasant memories of "Fan Land."

The Old Sailor's Yarn.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"Yes," said the old fellow who professed to have been a sailor and who hitched his unmentionables and rolled in his walk that he might look the part, "I was marooned onct.

"It's a solemn fack, gents. Fur ten years I lived alone on a South sea island. I wasn't jest deserted ther, but the ship blowed up an' I was the only one what ever reached land ag'in. I floated on a spar to that there deserlate island. None of you gents knows what it is to be lonely, to have no feller bein' to jaw with, to see nuthin' 'round but water. I would a died if I hadn't ketched a sea gull and trained him so he would mind like a dog."

Here a sympathetic listener piped the old fellow up to grog, and he seemed to lose his bearing. "Ten times I writ home," he went on, "and half a dozen times I cabled."

"Why, you old fraud," interrupted a fresh water sailor who had been taking in the narration, "if you could send letters and cablegrams you weren't marooned. What kind of a game is this you're giving us?"

But the old salt was equal to the occasion. Over he tumbled on the floor, he went through the outward symptoms of a fit, had to be supplied with another dose of restorative, and when he came to looked about him in a dazed way. "What hev I been sayin', gents?" he asked faintly. "Ever since I was marooned I have these here spells and go to unwinding' novels. It was fer ten years, gents," and the last word floated back as he made a dash through the front door.

NIGHT CONDENSED INTO TWO MINUTES

Latest Details of Camille Flammarion' Cinematograph Reproductions.

ARE THE WONDER OF PARIS

The Earth as the Man in the Moon Sees It.

NGENIOUS ARRANGEMENT BY THE SCIENTIST

Entire Revolution of the Globe Shown on the Screen in the Space of a Few Minutes.

Paris, February 26.—The latest development in the photographic novelties obtained by M. Camille Flammarion, the well-known astronomer, include some remarkable work with the cinematograph, which has enabled an audience sitting in a theater to see portrayed before them on the stage the revolving of the very world upon which they live, also the heavenly bodies traveling their appointed course.

The photographic novelty is regarded as one of the most brilliant of the year. With a cinematograph M. Flammarion took his stand one night in the center of a fine stretch of landscape and left the moving earth to register the heavens on the film of the instrument. In this way Flammarion was able to do what it would have been impossible to do with a cinematograph used in the ordinary way.

In order to make the consecutive picture that would enable him to portray the scenes of the heavens at various stages of the night, he took thousands of proofs on the same film and made a number of proofs on different nights, and in this way made a series of photographs showing the gradual going down of the sun, the coming out of the stars, the rising of the moon, its motions during the night, and the entire movements of the ever changing astronomical bodies from darkness to dawn.

The flying stars that shot mysteriously across the firmament during the night were all faithfully portrayed, and the whole scene of the starlit heavens transferred to the film, ending with the breaking of day and the chasing away of the stars by the rising of the sun in the morning.

The wonderful result of this patient work of Flammarion's is that time is annihilated to the audience that watches the cinematograph throwing the pictures on the screen. In the space of a few minutes the spectators can witness the phenomena of an entire night's watching of the heavens.

While sitting comfortably in a seat in the theater there passes before the eyes of the audience the setting of the sun and the gradual rising of the moon, the filling of the heavens with stars, and so on to the dawning of the day.

In order to heighten the illusion, the theater is darkened during the exhibition, so that nothing but the cinematograph at work on the stage is visible, and, the supporting effect of the stationary walls being absent, the audience gasps as the well-known heavenly bodies gyrate with dizzy speed and in defiance of all their accepted rules for their movements.

Flammarion's wonderful experiments did not end with the illusion described. With the cinematograph he caused to be shown in the theater a picture of the earth as seen by the inhabitants of the moon, if there be any. The manner in which this picture was obtained is very ingenious. Flammarion caused to be constructed a huge globe, on which was marked all the various seas and countries of the earth in their exact geographical positions. Then, aiming his instrument at this globe, he caused it to revolve by means of mechanism designed for the purpose.

Behind this globe Flammarion had placed a representation of the firmament as it appears at night, and then illuminated the globe with a strong light made to shine on the globe in the manner that the sun does on the earth. Then the globe was set revolving and the cinematograph photographed it in two minutes, showing the entire revolution of a world in that space of time.

The effect is wonderful. The audience sees the world revolve in a few minutes, exhibiting the great globe with every sea, river and mountain faithfully portrayed. At the proper time night falls on the world and the day dawns in due course when the revolving globe comes back to the light of the sun. Every detail is shown on the screen with wonderful fidelity.

The interesting exhibition is attracting a great deal of attention from scientists as well as from those who come to see it because it is a novel and interesting show. It is acknowledged to be one of the most useful educators from a scientific point of view that has yet been invented. No better means of illustrating the wonders of the heavens and the method of the earth's revolutions have yet been devised, and Flammarion has won additional laurel wreaths by his clever work.

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FULL LINE
HOUSEHOLD LINENS.
Wholesale and Retail, 119 Whitehall.
WM. ERSKINE, PROP

RAILWAY SCHEDULES

Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Standard Time, in Effect February 13th.

Southern Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡8	Chattanooga	5 00 am	‡13	Cincinnati	5 20 am
‡35	Washington	5 10 am	‡8	Macon	5 30 am
‡13	Jacksonville	5 20 am	‡8	Columbus, Ga.	5 30 am
26	Tallapoosa	8 25 am	‡35	Birmingham	5 40 am
17	Cornelia	8 30 am	‡16	Brunswick	7 45 am
‡19	Fort Valley	10 30 am	‡7	Chattanooga	7 50 am
‡9	Macon	11 10 am	‡12	Richmond	7 50 am
‡9	Columbus	11 10 am	‡38	Washington	12 00 m
‡38	Birmingham	11 30 am	‡9	Cincinnati	2 20 pm
‡10	Cincinnati	1 10 pm	‡37	Birmingham	4 15 pm
‡37	Washington	3 55 pm	‡10	Macon	4 20 pm
‡15	Brunswick	7 30 pm	‡10	Columbus	4 20 pm
‡11	Richmond	9 30 pm	‡20	Fort Valley	4 30 pm
‡7	Macon	9 45 pm	18	Cornelia	4 35 pm
‡7	Columbus, Ga.	9 45 pm	25	Tallapoosa	5 15 pm
‡36	Birmingham	10 30 pm	‡14	Jacksonville	10 50 pm
‡14	Cincinnati	10 40 pm	‡36	Washington	11 50 pm

Central of Georgia Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
101	Jonesboro	6 45 am	102	Hapeville	7 00 am
‡3	Savannah	7 45 am	‡2	Savannah	7 50 am
103	Hapeville	8 05 am	104	Hapeville	8 30 am
105	Hapeville	9 45 am	108	Jonesboro	12 00 m
‡11	Macon	11 20 am	110	Hapeville	2 20 pm
109	Jonesboro	2 05 pm	112	Hapeville	3 45 pm
111	Hapeville	3 30 pm	‡12	Macon	4 05 pm
113	Hapeville	5 40 pm	114	Jonesboro	6 10 pm
‡1	Savannah	7 35 pm	‡4	Savannah	7 50 pm
	SUNDAY TRAINS:			SUNDAY TRAINS:	
115	Jonesboro	8 55 am	116	Hapeville	9 00 am
117	Hapeville	10 45 am	118	Jonesboro	12 50 pm

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡3	Nashville	7 30 am	‡2	Nashville	8 15 am
73	Rome	8 40 am	‡70	Chattanooga	3 20 pm
‡71	Chattanooga	11 55 am	72	Rome	5 15 pm
‡1	Nashville	7 30 pm	‡4	Nashville	8 30 pm

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡38	Montgomery	11 40 am	‡35	Montgomery	5 25 am
‡34	Selma	7 00 pm	‡33	Montgomery	1 00 pm
‡36	Selma	11 30 pm	‡37	Selma	4 20 pm
12	College Park	7 05 am	11	College Park	6 00 am
14	Newnan	8 20 am	13	College Park	8 00 am
16	College Park	10 00 am	15	Palmetto	12 01 pm
18	College Park	2 15 pm	17	College Park	12 30 pm
20	Palmetto	2 45 pm	19	College Park	2 30 pm
22	College Park	3 50 pm	21	College Park	4 25 pm
24	College Park	5 50 pm	23	Palmetto	5 35 pm
26	College Park	7 45 pm	25	College Park	6 20 pm
28	Palmetto	8 25 pm	29	Newnan	11 25 pm
	SUNDAY TRAIN:			SUNDAY TRAIN:	
42	Newnan	10 20 am	41	West Point	8 00 am

Trains Nos. 12, 16, 18, 22, 24, 26 will stop at Whitehall street platform.

All trains will depart from Union Passenger station.

Georgia Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡3	Augusta	5 00 am	‡2	Augusta	7 50 am
9	Covington	7 45 am	‡28	Augusta	3 10 pm
‡1	Augusta	12 35 pm	10	Covington	6 15 pm
‡27	Augusta	8 20 pm	‡4	Augusta	11 35 pm

Seaboard Air-Line.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡41	Norfolk	5 20 am	‡402	Washington	12 00 n'n
‡403	Washington	2 50 pm	‡38	Norfolk	7 50 pm

Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Ry.

(Via W. and A. R. R. to Marietta.)

FROM		TO	
Knoxville	7 30 pm	Knoxville	8 15 am

‡Daily. Allother trains daily except Sunday.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Effective February 13, 1898.

EAST BOUND	No. 38 Daily.	No. 36 Daily.	No. 12 Daily.	No. 1 Ex Sun
Lv. Atlanta	12 00 n'n	11 50 pm	7 50 am	4 35 pm
Ar. Gainesville	2 24 pm	2 20 am	10 35 am	7 40 pm
Ar. Cornelia			11 25 am	8 35 pm
Lv. Charlotte	8 30 pm	9 25 am	6 40 am	
Ar. Danville	12 00 n't	1 30 pm	11 25 pm	
Ar. Washington	6 42 am	9 25 pm		
Ar. Baltimore	8 00 am	11 25 pm		
Ar. Philadelphia	10 15 am	3 00 am		
Ar. New York	12 45 n'n	6 20 am		
Ar. Boston	8 30 pm	8 00 pm		
Lv. Danville		12 30 am	1 50 pm	12 30 am
Ar. Richmond		6 00 am	6 40 pm	6 00 am

No. 38 Vestibuled Train, Atlanta to New York, Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Car and elegant Vestibuled Coach between Atlanta and Washington.

No. 36, "The U. S. Fast Mail," solid train between Atlanta and New York. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars Atlanta to New York.

SO. BOUND.	No. 13.	No. 8.	No. 10.	No. 14.
Lv. Atlanta	5 30 am	7 45 am	4 20 pm	10 45 pm
Ar- Macon	8 10 am	10 50 am	7 00 pm	1 05 am
Ar. Everett		6 25 pm		6 25 am
Ar- Brunswick		7 55 pm		7 25 am
Ar. Jacksonville		9 30 pm		8 40 am

NORTH BOUND.	No. 13.	No. 7.	No. 9.
Lv. Atlanta	5 30 am	7 50 am	2 20 pm
Ar. Rome	7 37 am	10 33 am	4 55 pm
Ar. Dalton	8 38 am	11 45 am	6 06 pm
Ar. Chattanooga	9 50 am	1 00 pm	7 30 pm
Ar. Cincinnati	7 40 pm		7 20 am
Ar. Knoxville	8 05 am		9 50 pm
Ar. Louisville	7 30 pm		7 27 am
Ar. St. Louis	6 56 am		

Nos. 13 and 14 Vestibuled Trains with Pullman Sleeping Cars and Day Coaches between Cincinnati and Jacksonville, Fla. Sleeping Cars between Kansas City and Jacksonville via Birmingham and Atlanta; also between St. Louis and Jacksonville.

Lv Atlanta	5 30 am	4 20 pm
Lv Griffin	6 51 am	[illegible]
Ar Columbus	9 35 am	8 55 pm
Ar Albany	1 30 pm	

No 30 has through coach Atlanta to Albany.

WEST BOUND.	No. 37 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. Daily.
Lv Atlanta	4 15 pm	5 40 am	5 15 pm
Ar Tallapoosa	6 25 pm	7 44 am	7 35 pm
Ar Birmingham	10 00 pm	11 45 am	
Lv Birmingham	7 00 am		
Ar Greenville	7 30 am		
Lv Birmingham	10 20 pm	12 05 pm	
Ar Memphis	7 40 am	10 20 pm	
Ar Kansas City	7 55 am	5 20 pm	
Lv Birmingham	10 15 pm	3 30 pm	
Ar Shreveport	7 20 pm		
Ar New Orleans	8 30 am	6 30 am	
Lv Atlanta			4 30 pm
Ar Fort Valley			8 40 pm

No. 35 Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Kansas City and Jacksonville via Birmingham and Atlanta. No. 37 Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Memphis.

No. 9 Sleeper Atlanta to Cincinnati.

Office Kimball House Corner.

ATLANTA & NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE

Atlanta and West Point Railroad Co.

The direct, quick, through line via Montgomery to Texas, Mexico and California. The best route to Selma, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, Columbus, Troy, Union Springs, Eufaula.

The Following Schedule in Effect Dec. 26, 1897.

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 35 Daily	No. 37 Daily	No. 3 Daily
Leave Atlanta	5 25 a m	4 20 p m	1 00 p m
Arrive Newnan	6 38 a m	5 25 p m	2 19 p m
Arrive LaGrange	7 35 a m	6 28 p m	3 33 p m
Arrive West Point	8 00 a m	6 55 p m	4 07 p m
Arrive Opelika	8 40 a m	7 35 p m	4 53 p m
Arrive Columbus	10 00 a m	10 00 p m	10 00 p m
Arrive Montgomery	10 31 a m	9 20 p m	7 25 p m
Arrive Selma		11 30 p m	
Arrive Pensacola	6 10 p m	5 30 a m	
Arrive Mobile	4 10 p m	3 05 a m	
Arrive New Orleans	8 30 p m	7 40 a m	
Arrive Houston	8 45 a m	10 50 p m	

NORTH BOUND.	No. 38 Daily	No. 34 Daily	No. 3 Daily
Leave Houston	5 50 a m		6 55 p m
Leave New Orleans	7 50 p m		7 10 a m
Leave Mobile	12 20 a m		12 20 p m
Leave Pensacola	11 25 p m		12 30 p m
Leave Selma		7 00 a m	3 30 p m
Leave Montgomery	6 20 a m	11 45 a m	6 20 p m
Leave Columbus	5 30 a m	1 30 p m	
Arrive Opelika	8 16 a m	2 50 p m	8 05 p m
Arrive West Point	8 55 a m	3 31 p m	8 45 p m
Arrive LaGrange	9 25 a m	4 14 p m	9 12 p m
Arrive Newnan	10 27 a m	6 26 p m	10 13 p m
Arrive Atlanta	11 40 a m	7 00 p m	11 30 p m

No. 37 and 38 Vestibuled train, Sleeping and Dining Cars, New York and New Orleans.

No. 35 and 36 Solid trains Washington to New Orleans. Sleeper New York, New Orleans.

GEO. C. SMITH, Pres't and Gen'l Mgr.
JNO. A. GEE, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
ED E. KIRBY, City Ticket Agent.
GEORGE W. ALLEN, Trav. Pass. Agt.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

William R. Hammond. Lee J. Langley.
L. P. Skeen.
HAMMOND, SKEEN & LANGLEY,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.
Offices—414-415 English-American Loan and Trust Company building.

L. D. TEACKLE QUINBY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
208 Equitable Building. Atlanta, Ga.

SPENCER R. ATKINSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Room 408 Equitable building.

R. T. Dorsey, P. H. Brewster, Albert Howell.
DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL,
LAWYERS.
Offices—1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Lowe building.

Names and Addresses.
We furnish names and addresses for sending out catalogues and circulars. Buyer and seller brought together. Press clippings on all subjects. We can push your business.
SOUTHERN PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
Atlanta, Ga.

WOMAN and ....SOCIETY

Should Sit on the Outside.

Editor Woman's Department Constitution—Anent the question, "Shall a gentleman escorting two ladies to the theater sit between them or take an outer seat," I beg to submit the following ideas:

It seems to me that the question is hardly debatable, at least it may be said that a gentleman willing to debate the question is placed in a ridiculous position; he must confess to a large bump of self importance. A gentleman should leave himself out of the matter. He has taken the ladies to the theater for their pleasure, not for his; at least good breeding demands that this construction be placed upon the matter. It is an unwarranted assumption on his part to consider that the seat next to him is preferable to either of the ladies; whether he be on equal terms of friendship with them, or possibly engaged to one, or even to both of them. It should be the gentleman's only purpose to see that the ladies are protected from annoyance. Instead of trying to situate the ladies so that they would be compelled to talk to him, he should try and make their conversation with him entirely optional. In a word, he should not consider himself at all, consequently he should see that the ladies are seated together. Upon such an occasion the gentleman is an escort only, and his sole thought or purpose should be to see that the ladies have proper attention.

There is another consideration that should in itself, decide the question in favor of an outside seat for the gentleman. It is the only position possible, under the circumstances, that will prevent his back being turned upon either of the ladies during conversation. If there be no other reasons, surely this would be sufficient to prevent a gentleman, of the right sort, seating himself between the ladies. For in such a position it would be impossible for him to talk to either without turning his back upon the other. T. H. M.

Atlanta, February 28, 1898.

Mrs. Eddy's Generosity.

The Christian Science Journal of this month contains an interesting article pertaining to the generosity of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, the leader of Christian Science. The articles enumerates the various sums of money donated by the distinguished lady toward the broadening of Christian Science, and points out the fact that although she realizes a handsome income by her meetings, she disposes of it in the interest of her church and followers.

The article, in part, reads:

"Besides an almost countless number of private charities, extending over a long time, she has contributed large sums for the benefit of the cause which she established. Years ago she donated a lot of ground in Boston on which to erect the mother church, then valued at $20,000, and now estimated to be worth more than double that sum. Recently she gave to the church at London, England, $1,000. Also purchased a lot in Concord and refitted a building on it for church purposes, at a cost to her of about $20,000.

"We cannot now recall all the contributions of like kind she has made even within two years. We have heard of a number, and many doubtless we have not heard of and never shall hear of. We can mention, however, by her permission, her latest magnificent donation. It is none other than this:

"1. A conveyance in perpetuity to the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., of the real estate of the Christian Science Publishing Society, with the buildings now used by the society and located at Nos. 95 and 97 Falmouth street, in Boston. Its value is not less than $22,000, and it is situated in a vicinity where the increase in value is considerable.

"The following reservation is made by Mrs. Eddy in this conveyance:

"'Reserving, however, the right to have and occupy so much room conveniently and pleasantly located in the publishing house as may be necessary to carry on the publication and sale of the books of which I am or may be the author, and other literature connected therewith.

"2. A transfer to said church in perpetuity of The Christian Science Journal, quarterly, and all the literary publications of the society, and every right and privilege whatever connected therewith, saving only the right to copyright The Journal in her own name, and all the moneys and assets thereof; these to be held in trust by three trustees, namely, Edward P. Bates, James A. Neal and William P. McKenzie. These trustees are to have charge of the business affairs of the society and the business is to be continued in the name of the Christian Science Publishing Society. The moneys and assets of the society now on hand go into the hands of the treasurer of the mother church, and all accruing profits over and above the actual running expenses of the business are to be turned over semi-annually to said treasurer, meantime to be kept by the trustees in a safe bank or trust company.

"These funds are to be held by the treasurer for the benefit of the mother church, as now organized, and disbursed under careful safeguards in such manner as will best promote the interests of the cause. The total present value of the entire property thus conveyed and transferred is fairly estimated at $50,000. We may add that about a year since Mrs. Eddy safely assigned her copyrights of all her books and writings."

Child Study.

This afternoon the regular meeting of the child study section of the Atlanta Woman's Club occurs at 3:30 o'clock. On the subject of child study, Mrs. Julia Iverson-Patton writes:

"The growing interest in the subject of child study is most gratifying to Mrs. Julia O'Keefe Nelson, who, as chairman of that section of the Atlanta Woman's Club, has been so earnest in her effort to secure a proper recognition of its importance. In addition to the regular fortnightly session of the class, two open meetings have recently been held, to which teachers and others interested were most cordially invited. These open meetings will be regularly held every second and fourth Wednesday in the apartment of Dr. Hicks, in the Grand, where we invite others to share with us, not only the doctor's charming hospitality, but the benefits of her most valuable suggestions. The physical nature of the child, its defects and peculiarities and their proper treatment was the subject under discussion at both these meetings and in all its ramifications, seems, in truth, to be well nigh inexhaustible.

"Up-to-date textbooks are indeed essential to the progress of both teacher and pupil, but nothing seems of such vital importance as strict attention to the physical needs of the rising generation. The matter of ventilation, proper lighting and desks and seats adapted to the size of the child, are already recognized, in theory at least, by all schoolboards as absolute necessaries in every well-equipped schoolroom, but the modern idea, which obtain in many cities at present, of a medical examiner for the pupils, is a luxury which the child study is almost afraid to contemplate, much as it desires to see such a reform instituted. It is said that one of the grammar schools of our city, which has been in existence for the past fourteen years, has never yet been furnished with shades to the windows, although frequent requests have been made to the board for them, the excuse always being, "lack of funds," "hard times," "short appropriation," etc. When the sun shines in the windows directly on the books of the students they are forced to leave their desks and occupy seats at the side of the room, which, being designed for adult visitors, are a most uncomfortable perch for the little ones whose legs are too short to reach the door. If such a flagrant need as this goes unremedied, how can we expect to get the examiners?

"But in what other way can the defects of sight and hearing, the weak spine and the delicate chest be detected, not to mention more obscure nervous disorders which so often account for a child's dullness or insubordination? Surely the already overworked, possibly young and inexperienced teacher, cannot be expected to do it, and the parent may be ignorant, blind or indifferent.

"It is said that out of forty-five children casually examined in the schools here, thirty-five were found to have trouble with the eyes. Think of the disadvantages under which a child labors with these undetected defects; expected to keep up with the grade and to be promoted periodically or to bring discredit, maybe dismissal, upon the teacher. One of the most progressive, earnest and altogether admirable teachers in Atlanta has made great progress in child study along the lines of the best exponents of it, though her own deep and earnest desire to understand and help the little ones in her charge, paying particular attention to posture both in standing and sitting, change of position and occupation, fresh air and exercise, especially for the very small children. I have no doubt there are others equally as conscientious, but it would be hard to find one more so.

"Herbert Spencer's remarkably deep and comprehensive, but delightfully simple book on education is the basis of all the learned lectures extant on the subject of child study and he makes of the generally dreaded thing 'pyschology' an applied science with most wonderful and satisfactory results. The ideal teacher, who, like a poet, is born, not made, will find it possible with the help of these lectures and her own intuition, to differentiate her children into the various types that require particular treatment and development. There is the visualizer of the child that gets at everything through the eye, the audile or the one whose sense of hearing is the vehicle for conveying knowledge to the brain, the child whose motor activities must be encouraged or restrained, and those of nervous, bilious or sanguine temperament, who must be treated as one does the different plants in the garden in order to bring them to full bloom and beauty.

"In applying the rules which necessarily now exist in every school room, it will be almost impossible to deal with individual cases in such a way as to obtain the best results, but the old order will pass away, is even now passing, and when we have one fine teacher to every thirty children with plenty of room both indoors and out and liberty to use her judgment as to methods instead of being an automaton, as she so often is now, then we may expect to see a wonderful change in every branch of training.

"When Father Time and the board of education—which will probably then be composed of women—shall give us our ideal school, we shall find the beautiful child garden for the little ones, kindergarten methods applied to all the grammar grades, the high school with every facility for the study of the applied sciences, practical and decorative arts, all modern languages, including English, and last, but by no means least, a class for future fathers, mothers and teachers in child study bridging over the dreadful chasm between what is and what should be, and bringing the millenium nearer to us in the health, happiness and intelligence of the race."

MISS FRANCES HUGHES.

Gifted Young Solo Harpist and Accompanist and a Musician of Great Promise.

Miss Frances Hughes, of Chicago, one of the leading concert harpists of this country, is at the Ballard house and will be in Atlanta several days. Miss Hughes is known throughout America and for several seasons has been associated with some of the best known concert companies. She has made an enviable reputation as an artist musician. Besides being a musician of unusual talents and abilities, Miss Hughes is possessed of a charming personality and is very attractive. During her stay in Atlanta Miss Hughes will give a number of her interesting recitals.

Many Attend the Cooking School

The cooking school for the benefit of the free kindergarten opened yesterday morning in the Aus el building under very bright prospects. Over two hundred ~~ladies~~ were in attendance at the opening and many of them bought tickets for the course of lessons to be given. The lesson yesterday morning was free, but nearly everybody present bought tickets for the pay lessons. The course of pay lessons consists of eight lessons and the price of tickets this year has been put at $2. The pay lessons will be given every Wednesday and Friday and the tickets have been made transferrable. This will enable the ladies who do not wish to attend all of the lessons to send their cooks if they wish. Those who have tickets by sending in written requests for special dishes will be taught how to cook them sometime during the course of eight lessons. Free lessons will be given on Monday, Tuesday and Saturday, but only dishes selected by the teacher will be taught at these lessons. The school is under the charge of Miss Ithell, of New York, and she is said to be one of the finest teachers in the country. The price of tickets for single lessons will be 50 cents, so that those who desire may take one lesson without paying for the entire course of eight lessons.

A Compliment to General Mack

The Daughters of the Confederacy met yesterday morning to discuss a means of recognizing as a body the presence in the city of General Mack, who arrived yesterday afternoon, with Commander Gobin, of the Grand Army of the South.

General Mack has endeared himself to the hearts of southern people by decorating the graves of the confederate dead at Johnson's island and by placing headstones over their graves. Owing to the brief visit of the distinguished guest, it was decided by the ladies to attend the public reception to be given by the Grand Army of the Republic tonight, and a committee was appointed to draft resolutions formally expressing to General Mack the appreciation of Daughters of the Confederacy for his patriotic act. The resolutions will be accompanied by a bouquet of white roses, typical of peace, and tied with red, white and blue ribbons.

Mrs. William D. Ellis, president of the Ladies' Memorial Association and a prominent member of the Daughters of the Confederacy, was requested by the latter today to present the flowers. Mrs. Helen Plane requested that all members of the Daughters of the Confederacy who can attend the reception will meet there at 8 o'clock and join in the compliment to be paid General Mack.

The Doll Show.

The doll show to be given under the direction of Miss Mary Burt Howard Friday afternoon is creating great delight among the little girls in Atlanta who have the responsibility of large doll families. All those wishing to bring ther dolls in little carriages or wagons are welcome to do so, and besides the show there will be an interesting programme rendered on which are the names of two talented little people, Master and Miss Griffith, who play delightfully on several instruments. The show will be from 3 till 5 o'clock at the home of General C. A. Evans.

Boyett-Puckett.

Coleman, Ga., March 1.—(Special.)—The most brilliant event of the season here was the marriage of Mr. E. O. Boyett, of Mobile, Ala., to Miss Willie M. Puckett, of this place. The ceremony was performed by Rev. R. M. Wesley at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. R. M. Puckett.

Social Items.

Dr. Drake has returned home.

***

Mr. T. B. Neal has returned home.

***

Captain Lowry has returned from New York.

***

The Atlanta Musical Club meets this morning at 10 o'clock.

***

Miss Harrison, of Kentucky, left yesterday for Florida.

***

There will be a meeting of the Woman's Exchange Thursday morning.

***

Miss Leontine Chisholm will entertain at a box party Friday evening.

***

Miss Willie Mason, of College Park, has returned from New Orleans.

***

The Daughters of the Confederacy meet Thursday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

***

Last Saturday night Judge and Mrs. Tompkins entertained at dinner.

***

Yesterday morning Mrs. Clark Howell, Jr., entertained at whist.

***

Last Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Spalding entertained a party at dinner.

***

Mr. Thomas L. Moore is seriously ill with appendicitis at his father's home in Hapeville.

***

Mr. L. L. Weber, who has been visiting his sister, Mrs. Lawrence, in Baltimore place for the past ten days, left for New York yesterday.

***

Mr. W. H. Franklin and wife, of Philadelphia, are visiting their parents at 293 Rawson street.

***

Mrs. Robert F. Jackson, of Nashville, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Robert F. Maddox, Jr., on Peachtree.

***

Mrs. McCabe and Mrs. Ottley will be at home next Monday afternoon and give the third of their series of Monday afternoon receptions.

***

Monday night Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ellis entertained at dinner. Among their guests were Judge and Mrs. Tompkins, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Knowles, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Thompson and Mr. McLean, of New York.

***

Mrs. Lewis Beck has returned from LaGrange, where she was called by telegram on account of the illness of Mrs. George Speer. Mrs. Speer is now much better.

***

The Saturday Evening Herald of Chicago pays the following compliment to a popular Atlanta girl:

"Miss Rosalie Howell, of Atlanta, arrived here Monday morning, and is now the guest of Mrs. John Conklin, of Fort Sheridan. This is Miss Howell's first visit to Chicago, and, of course, she is pleased with the city and the Fort, where everybody has been delighted with her. She has been the recipient of many dainty little courtesies, and no doubt will receive many more before she returns home. Miss Howell is the sister of Mr. Clark Howell, editor of The Atlanta Consitution."

***

Frday night, March 4th, beginning promptly at 7:30 o'clock, there will be an entertainment at Park street church, in West End, given by the Juvenile Missionary Society of that church. Several different nations will be represented by children in costumes and a very interesting programme throughout has been prepared. Mr. Charley Tillman will assist in the singing. A contribution of 10 cents will be expected from each one at the door.

Love may be blind, but he know a good thing when he feels it.

GAS HEATERS

—AT—

GAS OFFICE

Broad and Alabama.

THE INSURANCE FIELD.

It is said that at the opening meeting of the executive committee of the Southeastern Tariff Association in Atlanta the situation in Savannah will be discussed. The association has had trouble in Savannah for years. The water mains are pronounced too small and the absence of meters and other appliances is said to be responsible for the failure of the pumps at the waterworks to give the pressure needed during fires.

New York, March 1.—A plan is on foot in the eastern union to readjust the rates on different classes of business. The subject was extensively discussed at a meeting this week, and a committee of five appointed to devise ways and means and a plan to make the same operative. The committee is composed of H. W. Eaton, of the Liverpool and London and Globe; E. L. Allen of the German-American; E. G. Richards, of the National; A. G. McIlwaine, of the London and Lancashire, and E. C. Irvin of the Fire Association. They are also to report steps to bring into closer relation companies of the New York state and middle department associations with a view of increasing the efficiency of the organizations.

An effort is being made to shift the responsibility of the anti-underwriters movement in Chicago to the shoulders of the union, but judging from the expressions of prominent members, that organization will steer clear of the question and allow the Chicago Underwriters' Association to settle its own difficulties. The union has trouble enough of its own and it is definitely stated will not jeopardize its existence by attempting to rule on this subject.

Managers feel that the coterie of local agents controlling the Chicago situation have taken too much upon themselves in trying to limit the number of representatives to which each company is entitled, and that the sooner they find it out the better. On the other hand, many of the local men are bitter at the attitude of certain companies and say they appear to be trying to force disruption in Chicago.

While the new rules of the Chicago Underwriters' Association have without doubt checked the open violations, information is received of secret deals even extending to members of the executive committee. This, coupled with the certainty that the executive committee is withholding information from members and the agitation over the underwriters question, makes the situation not only intensely interesting, but well worth the careful scrutiny of those who loyally maintain the rates, rules and practices at their own expense.

Underwriters are much interested in the efforts being made to interest American companies in the anti-foreign legislation pending in the Massachusetts legislature. In a circular issued from Boston, Thomas J. Barry announces that he has been retained to advocate the passage of an anti-foreign bill and requests hearty co-operation of all American interests. In his circular letter, Mr. Barry says:

"It is manifest that legislation of the nature proposed is absolutely needed to protect American insurance interests, because for many years past the laws relating to taxation, re-insurance and the reciprocal provisions, applying in Massachusetts and other of the United States, have been so favorable to the European companies that immense inroads have been made in the business of American companies, and unless some change is made in our laws it will not be long before practically all American companies will be driven out of the business.

"In this connection statistics show that of the 1,320 insurance companies doing business in the United States that have retired since 1852, 276 were absorbed or re-insured by foreign insurance companies, while only 105 were re-insured by American companies.

"Another line of statistics, showing how favorable legislation and other conditions have been to European companies, discloses the fact that from 1860 to 1896, inclusive, on American business the average dividend of all American companies inclusive of all mutual companies was 10.5 per cent, while that of the European and American companies combined was 16.61 per cent, clearly showing that the average dividend of the European companies alone was over 20 per cent."

San Francisco, March 1.—T. F. A. Skidmore, a young life insurance agent at San Luis Obispo, has been sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary for securing property on false pretenses.

A. R. Witham has been appointed the sole agent of the American of Newark at Cincinnati, succeeding L. F. Runk.

E. H. Olwill, one of the prominent agents in Nashville, Tenn., is dead. He was a member of the firm of E. H. Olvill & Co.

An increase in rates at Evansville, Ind., is threatened because of the lack of proper electrical inspection. The city electrician says he has no time to inspect electric wiring as required by the ordinances; as a consequence there is much defective wiring in the city.

For bracing up the nerves, purifying the blood and curing sick headaches and dyspepsia there is nothing equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla, the one true blood purifier and health tonic.

Office Stationery

And office supplies of all kinds at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street. feb27-tf

NECKWEAR

See those four lines of Auerbach's Neckwear Novelties we are showing in Puffs, Reversible Four-in-Hands and Tecks, at . . . .

FIFFTY CENNTS

The spelling is wrong,
the price is right . .

50c Each

Line 1 Silks—Silver grey ground with small woven silk figures in contrasting shades.

Line 2 Satins—Dark background with small woven rings, blocks and figures of brighter colors.

Line 3 Ottoman Silks, in light Roman stripes, suitable for dress or evening wear.

Line 4 Dark Colored Roman Stripes, in Ottomans and Gros Grains; very swell.

Eiseman & Weil,
3 WHITEHALL ST.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF HON. CHAS. I. BRANAN.

I hereby announce my candidacy to represent the people of the fifth congressional district in the fifty-sixth congress on the Chicago platform. I promise if elected to give attention to every matter pertaining to their interests in a business-like way. I refer the people of this district, in which I have lived for thirty-eight years, to my public and private record in forwarding the interests of those whom I have represented. Yours to command,

CHARLES I. BRANAN.

To the Voters of Fulton County.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for county commissioner, subject to a democratic primary. If elected, I pledge myself to the decrease of taxes to the lowest point possible consistent with good government, the most rigid economy in the expenditure of the people's money and an equitable distribution of public road work. Respectfully,

H. MOZLEY.

OPIUM **MORPHINE HABITS** treated on a guarantee. No pay till cured. Address B. H. VEAL, Mgr., Lithia Spring Opium Cure Co., Lock Box 3, Austell, Ga.

Standard Printing Co., 16 E. Hunter street, first-class PRINTING of every description at moderate prices. Give us a call

FOR RENT Get one of our weekly rent bulletin giving full description of everything to rent. We move tenants free. See notice.

JOHN J. WOODSIDE S
The Renting Agent No. 50 B road+

For Rent by D. P. Morris & Sons, 41 North Broad Street.

10-r. h., Whitehall street	$35 00
9-r. h., W. Harris street	22 50
9-r. h., E. Cain street	20 00
9-r. h., S. Pryor street	15 00
8-r. h., Kennedy street	12 50
8-r. h., E. Fair street	18 60
8-r. h., Whitehall street	20 00
8-r. h., Luckie street	20 00
8-r. h., Dodd avenue	18 00
8-r. h., W. Baker street	16 50
8-r. h., Spring street	22 50
7-r. h., Pulliam street	12 50
7-r. h., Loyd street	15 00
7-r. h., Boulevard	25 00

"NEW YEAR'S" RESOLVE

That we will buy what we eat where we can get the best and at the lowest prices.

ATLANTA MARKET CO

13 North Broad Street.

PERSONAL.

WILL the lady wearing green hat, who met gentleman on Hunter street and again on Whitehall, where she spoke yesterday (Tuesday) afternoon, please address a note to Box, care this office.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED PUPILS—Miss Annie Lyon, teacher of Wisconsin University School of Music, would like pupils for the mandolin, banjo, guitar and piano. Call or address at Hotel Marion. mar 1—3t

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

$60 CASH and $15 monthly, 5-room house, 178 Dairy, near Luckie; would exchange for vacant or encumbered property on fair basis. Eq. Loan & Sec. Co., Gould Bldg. feb 1 6m

GASOLINE.

FIVE GALLONS of gasoline for 60 cents, delivered free in any part of city. Telephone 1568, or drop a postal; prompt attention. H. D. Harris, 95 N. Boulevard.

WANTED—Houses.

WANTED—Nine or 12-room furnished house; Peachtree preferred; state price, location; would board owner. Address Northern, this office.

FOR RENT—Rooms.

FOR RENT—An upstairs wareroom, second floor, 50x100, suitable for light manufacturing. Apply to W. A. Hemphill. mch-2-tf

FOR RENT—To gentlemen, two first-class rooms; bath, servant's attention, private family; no children; block of Aragon. 19 West Cain. wed 2t

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—One-chair barber shop, at 146 E. Hunter, with all fixtures. Apply or address 146 E. Hunter.

WANTED—To buy a drug store in a town of 1,500 to 2,000 inhabitants. Address Dr. H. R. Simmons, Corinth, Ky. feb 19-3t sat sun sat

IMPORTANT TO SPECULATORS—Do not be swindled. Don't send money to brokers without first ascertaining their financial standing. Address Bankers and Brokers Commercial Agency, 145 LaSalle street, Chicago. feb 27 sun wed

SAWMILL with power, in good order, for sale at sacrifice. P. O. Box 55, Austell, Ga. feb 27—sun wed

MUSE'S NEWS.

VOL. III. ATLANTA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1898. NO. 127

You May
See the Same
Prices Elsewhere!

$10
$12
$15
$18
$20

Spring Suits
and
Overcoats

But they have a different significance when associated with our name. The "George Muse Clothing Co." label is a protection against poor tailoring and inferior trimmings. There's style and elegance in every garment we show.

Geo. Muse Clothing Co.,
38 Whitehall Street.

LYCEUM THEATRE

TONIGHT

Return Engagement of

The Marvelous

LEES

THE
GREATEST HYPNOTISTS
OF MODERN TIMES.
ASTONISHING DEMONSTRATIONS.
MARVELOUS REVELATIONS.
Nothing Like It Ever
Seen Before.
Changes of Programme Nightly.

Prices—15, 25, 35 and 50 cents. Seats now on sale at Phillips & Crew's, and Kimball house news stand.

Tonight.
Matinee TODAY.

IMPERIAL
MERRY WIDOWS
Gay Burlesquers.
POPULAR.·. PRICES

PIANOS STEINWAY $5 MONTH. Chickering, Walnut Case, Upright, half price.

We offer exceptional bargains, square dealings and are here to stay. We have nothing to give you at your expense, but our location and small expenses are to your advantage. McARTHUR & SONS, 123 N. Pryor St., Next Grand Opera House.

Sole Agents, Kranich & Bach, Brown & Simpson pianos.

WANTED—Agents.

GENTLEMEN of good address to organize councils of fraternal order paying sick, accident and death benefits; liberal contracts. Charles M. Erwin, supreme recorder, 69 Wall street, New York. mar 2-sun tues thur

WANTED—Agents to sell Murat Halstead's great Cuban book; all about Cuba, Spain and war; great excitement; every one buys it; one agent sold eighty-seven in one day; another made $13 in one hour. 600 pages; magnificent illustrations; photographs, etc.; low price; we guarantee the most liberal terms; freight paid; twenty days' credit; outfit free; send 6 2-cent stamps to pay postage. The Bible House, 324 Dearborn street, Chicago. mar 1 6t

AGENTS WANTED—Good respectable ladies or gentlemen, to sell household article, used every day in every home. Permanent employment in your own vicinity. New plan and excellent goods. Address, with two-cent stamp, the Mocha-Sine Co., Webster City, Ia. mar 1—4t

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; good location, private family; terms reasonable. No. 36 West Baker, corner Spring. mar 2-3t

FURNISHED ROOMS—Nicely furnished parlor bedrooms, singly or together. 11 Cone street, one block from postoffice; hot and cold bath.

BOARDERS WANTED.

THE HOTEL GRANT, 86½ Whitehall St., centrally located, excellent accommodations, good table, rates reasonable.

BOARDERS WANTED—Several young men or couples can get pleasant rooms and good fare very reasonable at 134 Ivy. mch-2-5t

WANTER BOARDERS—43 Walton, corner Fairlie; elegantly furnished front room, also single room; location central and desirable. 'Phone 1458.

"THE GARDIEN," 50 Houston, has choice rooms and board with home comforts; reasonable rates; house heated. mar 2-wed fri

WANTED—Boarders, at the Normandie; pleasant room and board. 286 Peachtree street.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$50,000 TO lend at 5 and 6 per cent, $15,000 at 7; notes bought. T. F. Scott, 304 Equitable building. mar 1 3t

LOANS made on real estate at low rates of interest, without commission, and repayable in monthly installments. Purchase money notes bought. Edward S. McCandless, cashier Southern Loan and Banking Co., No. 9 E. Alabama street. jan13—1y

5 TO 8 PER CENT loans negotiated on real estate, one to ten years. I guarantee to save you money, no matter what price is made you elsewhere; purchase money notes wanted. W. A. Foster, 45 Marietta street. jan13—tf

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgages, loans on property in or near Atlanta. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases.

LOANS MADE promptly; no commissions charged. Atlanta Loan and Investment Co., 811 Equitable building. nov 11 6m

WEYMAN & CONNORS negotiate loans on city property at 6 and 7 per cent. Money ready for parties wanting quick loans. Call in person. No. 825 Equitable building.

MONEY TO LEND—Make liberal loans on diamonds, watches, etc., at lowest rates. I am never short on money. V. F. Pickert, No. 6 Whitehall street.

FARM LOANS a specialty; lowest rates; payments made to suit. Come direct to W. P. Davis, attorney, 613 Temple Court.

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate loans on Atlanta real estate and Georgia farm lands. Gould building, Atlanta.

T. W. BAXTER & CO., Atlanta, Ga., negotiate loans on central property in Georgia towns and on choice improved Georgia farms at 8 per cent, including commissions. jan28—tf

FOR SALE—Carriages, Horses, Etc.

FOR SALE—A splendid family horse and trap; will sell cheap. Apply 600 Grand. mar 2-wed fri sun

THE GRAND

TONIGHT and Thursday, Matinee and Night.

MR. E. S. WILLARD

THE FAMOUS ENGLISH ACTOR,

Will Present the Following Plays:

—TONIGHT—

THE MIDDLE MAN

BY HENRY ARTHUR JONES.

THURSDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT,

THE PROFESSOR'S LOVE STORY,

BY J. M. BARRIE.

Sale now open Grand box office. 'Phone 1079

TWO PERFORMANCES ONLY

FRIDAY NIGHT AT 8:15 | SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2:00 P. M.

Wm. A. Brady and F. Ziegfield, Jr., present

Three Great Attractions in One!

BEAUTIFUL

ANNA HELD

THE POPULAR IDOL OF FRANCE.

The Laughing Success,

"A GAY DECEIVER."

And the sensation of the theatrical season

THE CAT and the CHERUB.

The Cavalleria Rusticana of the Dramatic Stage.

Sale now open at Grand Box Office. Phone 1079.

Cash Paid for Old Gold and Silver,
JULIUS R. WATTS & CO., JEWELERS
51 Whitehall.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—Good cylinder press feeder. Atlanta Litho. and Print. Co.

WANTED—Clerk of good address; a good photographer, electrician and dancer preferred. C. L. K., this office. feb 25-fri sun

MEN TO learn barber trade; law will soon require apprentices to serve three years in shops or three months in schools. Our diplomas the only ones recognized by the state. 2,000 men taught last year. Positions or locations guaranteed. Catalogue mailed free. Moler System Barber Schools, Cincinnati or St. Louis. mar 2-5t

PIANO PLAYER wanted for hotel; must be A No. 1 in dance and instrumental music. Address Piano, this office.

WANTED—Artist, male or female, one who understands water colors and can design. Apply at once, 226 Equitable building.

ACTIVE salesmen on cigars; $100 per month and expenses; experience unnecessary; yearly contract to hustling men. Bailey Bros., Philadelphia, Pa. feb 9 wed sun mon

WANTED—Good, industrious men to operate the Optigraph moving picture machines. The Klondike illustrated entertainment outfits and the graphophone talking machines show them to the public and look after the advertising. No soliciting and no previous experience necessary. Easy work, steady employment, good pay. For full particulars address Sears, Roebuck & Co. (Inc.) Chicago, Ill. mar 1 7t

WANTED—By old established house, man or woman, good church standing, willing to learn our business then to act as manager and state correspondent here. Salary $900. Inclose self-addressed, stamped envelope to A. T. Elder, general manager, care Daily Constitution. mar 1—6t

WANTED—Three good men in Atlanta and a few in other parts of the state to take orders for our made to order men's suits at $4.50 to $15. Good pay and steady work to the right men. No experience necessary. Address American Woolen Mills Co., Chicago. mar 1—7t

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED—Lady stenographer and typewriter; work light; moderate salary to begin; call at room 318, Austell building, between 10 and 12.

WANTED—Salesmen.

TO THOSE INTERESTED—Ask rubber and hardware dealers to show you Thompson's hose mender outfit (patented); best, cheapest, or write factory, Castleton, N. Y. Salesmen wanted. feb 24-thur sun

SALESMEN—For cigars; $125 a month and expenses; old firm; experience unnecessary; inducements to customers. C. C. Bishop & Co., St. Louis. july 4 3-m

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Second-hand office furniture and fixtures; must be in good condition and cheap. Lee Shaffer, at Kimball hotel, Wednesday forenoon.

WANTED—A second-hand letter file containing 20 to 50 drawers. Box 662, city. feb27-7t

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

159 FOREST AVENUE for rent; modern improvements; hot and cold water; will rent cheap. Apply 64 Forest avenue.

FOR RENT—Seven-room house, 150 Crumley street, just around corner from South Pryor street; gas, water and all conveniences. Apply on premises, or to P. J. Moran, Constitution office. feb 15-tf

LOST.

A PAIR of gold-rimmed spectacles in Hawkes case, between M. Rich Bros. and Grant building. Finder please return to bookkeeper, Foote & Davies, and receive reward.

LOST—Between Alhambra hotel and Boulevard, two embroidered center pieces; liberal reward if returned to Miss Annie Werner, at Alhambra hotel.

LOST—White setter bitch; Kell Potts, Atlanta, Ga., on collar; return 7 Decatur st.; liberal reward. feb28—3t

for good
health
try
"phosphate gin,"
the
great
curer.
at all bars
genuine only in round bottles.

bluthenthal and bickart "b. & b."
fine whiskeys.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 N. Pryor St.

THE ALMINI COMPANY.
819 Austell Building, Atlanta. 107 Wabash Ave., Chicago.
Interior Decorations on
Private Residences, Churches and Public Buildings. New features in Burlaps for Halls, Dining Rooms and Libraries.
General Painters. Estimates furnished.
F. MACKEY, Mgr., Atlanta. R. H. STEWART, President.
feb22-8t tues sat

WE CURE OUR PATIENTS.
DR. H. N. STANLEY & CO.
SPECIALIST and EXPERTS in PRIVATE DISEASES, KIDNEY and URINARY DIFFICULTIES. HYDROCELE, DROPSY, VERICOCELE, SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES OF ALL FORMS. CATARRH, PILES, NEVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, Syphilis, GONORRHOEA, GLEET and STRICTURE. Write us in confidence if living at a distance. 104 NORTH PRYOR ST., ATLANTA, GA.
feb6-8w sun wed fri

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Sullivan, Crichton & Smith's Business College ATLANTA, GA.
The Complete Business Course, Total Cost, $35.00. "Actual Business from start to finish." Most thorough Shorthand Dep't in America. 4000 graduates. Cat free.

THE ATLANTA BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Whitehall street. Largest college south. Only college of actual business training and of Benn Pitman shorthand in Atlanta. Won medal at C. S. & I. exposition over all competitors for "methods of instruction." Call or write.

Wedding Presents in Painted China and Lessons in China Painting.
WM. LYCETT, 83½ WHITEHALL ST.
☞Write for Prices of Art Material.

JAMES G. THROWER,
Contractor,
Plastering,
Bricklaying,
General Repair Work
IN ANY PART OF THE STATE.
MILLER'S BOOK STORE, 39 Marietta St.
Phone 374.

Kodaks
For Rent.
Films and plates developed and finished for the amateur. Retouching and finishing for the trade. J. B. McCLEERY,
414 Norcross Building. Atlanta.

GRANT HOTEL.
86 1-2 Whitehall Street.
Three blocks from carshed. Most popular and best located family hotel in city. A. B. Walker, who is well known as a hotel man, has just taken charge as proprietor and manager and will be glad to see all of his old friends. Special rates by the week or month.

Open for Season.
Suwanee Springs Hotel opened January 1, 1898, as a resort and sanitarium. The waters of these springs are an infallible cure for malaria, rheumatism, dyspepsia, gout, Bright's disease and all kidney, liver, bladder, skin and blood diseases, insomnia, loss of appetite, etc. Climate unequaled, location central, accommodations first-class.
We will give any person their board free if the water fails to cure them in from three to four weeks. For illustrated pamphlets, with testimonials, write to Andrew Hanley, Suwanee Springs, Fla.
feb 12—1m e o d

Hotel Majestic,
NEW YORK.
Central Park West and 72d to 71st St
The Elite Hotel of America. One of the largest and finest, best located, thoroughly lighted and ventilated hotels, with a cuisine of highest order. American and European Plan. Ainslie & Webster.
dec 29 wed fri mon

ESTABLISHED 1857.
Peter Lynch
95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Streets,
Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors. Fine Liquors and Wines a specialty. Also Boots, Shoes, Harness and Harness Upper and Sole Leather, Crockeryware, Hardware, Guns, Pistols and Ammunition, Field and Garden Seeds in their season. A variety store. All orders from country and town filled promptly at lowest market rates. Terms cash.

TO RAISE FUNDS FOR MARTYRS

Committee of Citizens Meets with Mayor Yesterday.

PLANS OF WORK WERE ADOPTED

Sub-Committees Appointed To Solicit Subscriptions—Mayor Is Treasurer.

The committee of citizens appointed by Mayor Collier to aid in the collection of funds for the erection of a monument to the memory of the Maine martyrs met at noon at the chamber of commerce yesterday and outlined plans for the work. Those present were: Mayor Collier, Dr. J. D. Turner, Mr. T. A. Hammond, Mr. J. L. Harrison, Mr. George P. Howard, Mr. George E. Johnson, Captain R. M. Clayton, Mr. George W. Harrison, Mr. Sam Wilkes, Mr. Harry Schlesinger and others.

After Mayor Collier had stated the purpose of the meeting, Mr. George W. Harrison moved, in accordance with the mayor's suggestion, that sub-committees be appointed to solicit subscriptions, and the motion was adopted. Mr. Blackburn stated that it would be a good idea for the newspapers to open a subscription list, and this suggestion met with the approval of the committee. Mayor Collier was elected treasurer and he will acknowledge subscriptions through the papers. He will also have subscription lists prepared for the sub-committees. None but cash subscriptions will be received.

The sub-committees are as follows:

Physicians—W. S. Elkin, Louis H. Jones and Floyd W. McRae.

Railroads—E. P. Burns, John A. Gee, J. S. B. Thompson, C. E. Harman, John A. Colvin, W. H. H. Price, S. W. Wilkes, Joel Hurt and George Deihl.

Manufacturers—J. D. Turner and W. A. Hansell.

Bankers—T. B. Neal, J. W. English, Paul Romare, H. M. Atkinson and Jacob Haas.

Lawyers—Hoke Smith, Morris Brandon, T. A. Hammond, Jr., and W. H. Hulsey.

Insurance—Clarence Knowles and R. F. Shedden.

Grocers, etc.—S. F. Woodson, G. E. Johnson, H. L. Schlesinger, I. S. Mitchell, C. J. Kamper and John E. Murphy.

Publishers, etc.—W. A. Hemphill, B. M. Blackburn, George W. Harrison and J. Frank Lester.

Machinery—R. E. Rushton and Frederick Frank.

Drugs—Joseph Jacobs.

Real Estate—Forrest Adair.

Wholesale and Retail Liquors—F. M. Potts.

Commission Merchants—D. N. McCullough.

Laundries—J. Frank Beck.

Cotton—John E. Cay.

Crockery, Glassware, etc.—H. B. Wey.

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, etc.—H. S. Johnson, Frank S. Ellis, W. H. Kiser, W. E. Ragan, Hugh T. Inman, George Muse and J. K. Orr.

City at Large—C. T. Watson and J. L. Harrison.

FIGURES ON EDGEWOOD AVENUE.

Mr. Joel Hurt Urges That the Grade Be Raised.

The special committee of council appointed to ascertain the damages to adjacent property resulting from the proposed improvement of Edgewood avenue met at the city hall yesterday afternoon and heard from Mr. Joel Hurt, president of the Atlanta Land Company. No definite action was taken, but the committee will hold another session the latter part of the week, when a report will be formulated.

Mr. Hurt stated that the estimated cost of raising the grade had been greatly exaggerated; that instead of costing $50,000 or $100,000, it would not cost over $32,000, he having received bids for the work as low as $26,000. He thought the city would not be at an expense of over $10,000 for work and damages provided the county's proposition was carried out.

He stated there would not be a dollar of damages on Edgewood avenue; that out of 4,400 feet frontage on both sides damages on all but 732½ feet had been waived, and that even if property owners claimed damages on this they could never get it. He cited the great benefits to be derived from the raised grade and urged the work to be pushed as rapidly as possible.

ENGINEER HUNTER WAS HERE.

Is Figuring on Plans for the New Viaduct.

Chief Engineer Hunter, of the Central of Georgia railway, has been in the city two days examining the plans of the new viaduct to be built across Mitchell street crossing with a view to ascertaining whether the specifications will conform to the tracks and property of his company.

He has held several conferences with City Engineer Clayton and left the city yesterday afternoon for Savannah. He will render his report in a few days and City Engineer Clayton will then be authorized to advertise for bids for the erection of the bridge.

The citizens of the first and fifth wards are anxious to see the bridge built at once and will hold a mass meeting in the next few days to assure the officials of their hearty support and to urge them to push the work to completion as soon as possible.

No buffet should be without a bottle of Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters, the South American appetizer.

THE YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY.

Mr. Hooper Alexander Resigns from the Board of Directors.

Mr. Hooper Alexander, who for many years has been a member of the board of directors and the comptroller of the Young Men's Library Association, tendered his resignation yesterday. He did it reluctantly, but was forced to resign on account of his professional engagements. Mr. Alexander has been a valuable member of the board and his associates accepted his resignation with sincere regret.

Mr. Robert C. Alston was elected a director to fill the vacancy. He is a member of the law firm of Tompkins & Alston, and is one of the leading young members of the bar. Mr. Eugene C. Mitchell was elected temporary comptroller pending an appointment by President Nutting.

Many new books have been added to the library recently and the membership is growing. The library is crowded every afternoon. Another concert will be given at the library on March 10th.

The directors decided yesterday to keep the library open every legal holiday from 9 a. m. until 1 p. m., except on Christmas, when it will be closed all day. Heretofore the rule has been to close the doors every legal holiday, but the holidays have become numerous and it has been found that a great many members wish to visit the building on such days, hence the change in the rules.

John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta St.
Blank books, school books and all kinds of stationery. feb27-tf

CHURCH CONFERENCE TONIGHT.

Regular Monthly Meeting at Sixth Baptist Church.

The monthly conference of the Sixth Baptist church will be held tonight. The conference will be one of great importance and the members of the congregation are urgently requested to be present.

A report will be submitted of the money collected during the month of February toward the new church building. It is understood that the amount is very gratifying.

John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta St.
Book sellers, stationers and general news dealers. feb27-tf

CAPT. WYLIE TO HAVE A CLERK

Conference Committee of Council Met Yesterday.

AN ORDINANCE IS AGREED ON

Finance Committee Is Empowered To Furnish Clerical Help to Commissioner.

The conference committee of city council appointed to investigate the ordinance recreating the office of clerk of commissioner of public works which was passed by council but killed by the aldermanic board, met at the city hall yesterday afternoon and decided to report an ordinance giving the finance committee power to employ whatever clerical assistance is needed in Captain Wylie's office.

This does not mean apparently that Clarence Moore, who was thrown out of this position some time ago by legislative abolition of the office, will be reinstated. In view of his race for commissioner of public works, he would probably not accept the position if it were offered him. From present indications Mr. Frank Moses, who has been employed in the office for some time, will be retained.

The resolution provides that the employee provided for therein shall perform the duties heretofore devolving on the clerk and that his salary shall be paid out of the streets ordinary fund and by no special appropriation. The finance committee shall have power of appointment and dismissal and the clerk will not be elective by council.

This action suggested by Councilman Burns was merely to make the appointment of help to the commissioner legal. Heretofore the clerk, since the abolition of the chartered office, has been employed by the finance committee. The law requires a special ordinance for this purpose. There would probably be no changes therefore in the office.

COMMITTEES MEET TODAY.

Executive Committee of Reunion Association Meets at 11 O'Clock—Committee on Address at 10:30.

The executive committee of the Confederate Reunion Association will hold a meeting this morning in reunion headquarters.

The committee will have many matters to consider and will take them up for rapid disposal. The work of the reunion has been temporarily delayed, waiting the granting of the charter which is wanted before any inside work is undertaken. It is expected that the charter will be granted by Judge Lumpkin Monday.

A meeting of the committee appointed at the last session of the executive committee to draw up an address to the people of the state telling of the work, object and purpose of the reunion association will be held at headquarters at 10:30 this morning for the purpose of hearing the address and to be ready to present it to the meeting of the executive committee.

The committee is composed of W. A. Hemphill, chairman; W. L. Calhoun, J. M. Couper, Clark Howell, B. M. Blackman and W. H. Harrison.

The greater includes the less. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures scrofula, and may be depended upon to cure boils and pimples.

QUEEN WANTS $5,000 DAMAGES.

Says Elevator Injured Him to That Extent.

Crayton Queen filed suit in the superior court yesterday against the Southern Agricultural works for $5,000 for injuries which he alleges were received on an elevator belonging to the company, through the negligence of the company's employees.

In his petition Queen says he was told to get in the elevator and go to the floor above.

Queen alleges that there was a cart on the elevator and this prevented him from placing his feet entirely on the elevator. They protruded about two inches, he says, and were injured by getting caught between the two floors. He alleges that the elevator could have been stopped and no damage been done had not the boy operating the machine left his post of duty and run.

For the injuries received he asks that the court grant him the sum of $5,000. The suit was filed by Attorneys Shepard Bryan and Harvey Hill.

To Seddon, St. Clair County, Ala.

Bowed down in profound grief at the death of our beloved wife, respected mother and mother-in-law, Mrs. Marie Hulicius, we are conscious of the debt of gratitude we owe to our many friends who stood by us during the hours of affliction and sorrow. Words cannot express our feelings of gratitude to all those dear friends who have shown us so much sympathy during the sickness and such valuable assistance after death. God bless and may repay you, dear, kind people of Seddon. For the bereaved family,

VACLAV HULICIUS, Husband.

Blank Books.
And office stationery of every kind at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

FOOTE'S TRUNK FACTORY.
Be prepared for war, and get one of our combination blacking sets. Special for this week 33c and 49c per set.
FOOTE'S TRUNK FACTORY.
'Phone 230. 17 E. Alabama St.

It Is Tranquilizing.
Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy is a tranquilizing after dinner drink. If you over eat, a dose will relieve you within five minutes.

Southern Railway
to
Norfolk, Virginia.
Quick time.
EXCELLENT SERVICE
in
CONNECTION WITH
the
Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled
Limited.

Going	
Leave Atlanta	12 00 noon
Arrive Norfolk	7 35 a. m.
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Leave Norfolk	10 00 p. m.
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Pullman Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars
Between
Atlanta and Greensboro
and
Greensboro and Norfolk.
Dining cars serve all meals en route.
Apply to agents for tickets and information.

LOOKING FOR A PRISON SITE

The Three Commissioners Start Out on Their Search Today.

WILL INSPECT NORTH GEORGIA

And Then Journey Toward the Middle and Southern Sections of the State.

The three members of the prison commission spent yesterday in listening to one or two appeals for pardon in minor cases, and left their office at the capitol immediately afterwards to pack up their belongings preparatory to a trip inspecting properties offered to them in response to their advertisement for sites for a central penitentiary. Up to date there have been offered to the commission 133 pieces of property, and in order to give each one of them a fair showing the commissioners have been compelled to start out on their tour of inspection at once. Early tomorrow morning they will leave over the Georgia railroad and spend the next week or ten days looking over farming lands in the counties of DeKalb, Rockdale, Newton, Morgan, Greene, Taliaferro, Warren, McDuffie, Columbia and Richmond.

In order to cut down so far as possible the tremendous work of inspection which is threatened by the multitude of bids already in, the commission has decided on two rules that will govern the future operations. They are:

1. That the land to be purchased by the state as a site for a central penitentiary must be centrally located, well watered and consisting of not less than two thousand nor more than five thousand acres of land.
2. That it be situated as nearly as possible within reach of at least two competing railroad systems.

In starting out on their first tour of inspection Commissioners Turner, Beach and Evans mutually agreed that unless these two qualifications obtained they would not go to the trouble of inspecting any piece of property offered. When they return from their present trip they will spend a few days hearing pardon cases, and then start out on a tour of middle and south Georgia. It is not probable that they will reach a final decision as to a site before October 1st.

Men brain-fagged from business cares need
Malt-Nutrine
It soothes and nourishes. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence and merit claimed for it.

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, manager. Handsome stock new wall paper. Beautiful designs, blended friezes, low prices. Send for samples.

John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta St.
Blank books, school books and all kinds of stationery. feb27-tf

Poor Circulation
Of the blood is the cause of rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia and Gout.
Static Electricity tones up and strengthens the system. At the National Surgical Institute, 72 South Pryor street, they have a large, powerful influence machine for the cure of these diseases; charges moderate.
A cordial invitation is given to all who are interested to examine the facilities offered at the Institute for the treatment of these affections. feb 27-sun wed sat

ANSLEY BROS.
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENTS.
$2,750—Beautiful Capitol avenue lot, in 2½ blocks of capitol, 50x200, cost $3,750.
$1,500—7½ acres of land about 1 mile east of city, in 200 yards of Consolidated car line; was $4,000.
$4,000—Elegant new 9-room house on south side, corner lot 50x150, in good neighborhood, in block of Pryor, this side of Georgia avenue; easy terms.
$3,000—Elegant business lot on Decatur street.
half mile from carshed, 6-room house and lot 57x200; if improved with stores will pay fine interest.
$500—Beautiful ¾-acre lot, Decatur, nice shade.
Money to loan on city property, 5½, 6 and 7 per cent.
Give us your application.
Office 12 E. Alabama street. Telephone 263.

$7,000 CASH
Will buy 115 feet front corner, near in, on main thoroughfare.
Solid investment and a chance to make a big turn. No other offering equals it in the city. If you have the money call to see me, for I can please you.
T. H. SAPPINGTON,
No. 8 East Wall.

CLIFF W. ANSLEY
---REAL ESTATE AND LOANS---
Also buys and sells good notes.
Office 509 Temple Court, Corner E Alabama and S. Pryor Sts.
☞Telephone 332.

MUNYON'S
Cold Cure cures colds in the head, colds on the lungs, old colds, new colds and obstinate colds, and all forms of grip. Stops sneezing, discharges from the nose and eyes, prevents catarrh, diphtheria, pneumonia, and all throat and lung troubles. These pleasant little pellets are absolutely harmless, have saved thousands of lives and prevented much sickness. The Munyon Remedy Company prepare a separate cure for each disease. At all druggists—25 cents a vial. If you need medical advice write Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch Street, Philadelphia. It is absolutely free.
COLD CURE

$10,000 buys corner lot 70x275 feet, close in, on Forsyth street; fine location for stores and wagon yard or factory site.
$4,500 takes brand new 2-story, 9-room house, double flooring, storm sheeting, 2 bathrooms, 2 stairways, east front, corner lot, all street improvements down and paid for; in the choicest residence locality of the city. Terms easy.
$1,250 buys Luckie street lot 45x215 feet through to Venable street; paved street; water, gas and sewer.
$5,300 takes W. Peachtree home, near Linden avenue.
$600 takes nice lot on Loyd, near Georgia avenue, good for a home or speculation.
S. B. TURMAN,
Real Estate Agent, 8 East Wall Street, Kimball house. 'Phone 164.

Thomas H. Northen. Walker Dunson.
NORTHEN & DUNSON,
Real Estate and Loans, 409 Equitable Bldg.
CORNER LOT between the Peachtrees. Price $30 a foot. Wanted, an offer.
CHOICE lot on Peachtree street, east front, covered with oak grove, at big sacrifice. Lot is 90x210.
PIEDMONT AVE.—New six-room house, never occupied, east front, only $3,750.
NEW store and residence on paved street for $2,500; will net 10 per cent.
FORREST AVE. lot 53x150, two blocks Peachtree, only $2,250.
GEORGIA AVE. lot, 200 feet Capitol avenue, just $800. Lot 50x150, alley on side.
MANUFACTURING site fronting railroad near Hunter street and proposed new union depot, 200x350 feet, for just $8,000.
NORTH AVENUE—New 7-room two-story house, between Peachtree and West Peachtree, for only $4,250.

ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON,
Real Estate, Renting and Loans,
28 Peachtree Street.
The owner of the beautiful home on the corner of Georgia avenue and Pulliam street has left the city, and instructs us to sell the property. This place has 10 rooms, with every modern convenience, and is strictly up to date; was built by day labor and superintended by the owner, and is one of the best arranged homes in the city. The location is elegant, fine neighborhood. Must be seen to be appreciated.
$3,500.00 buys house lot 100x100, close in, on Piedmont avenue. Reasonable terms.
Cheap lots on Loyd st., close in.
FOR RENT.

Corner Marietta and Peachtree sts.	$150 00
No. 9 N. Broad st.	65 00
No. 8 Peachtree st.	125 00
RESIDENCES.	
No. 310 Whitehall st.	35 00
No. 155 Whitehall st.	37 50
No. 245 Fulton st.	22 50
No. 277 Washington st.	65 00
No. 51 W. Cain st.	20 00
No. 53 W. Cain st.	20 00

And a great many others.
LOCAL MONEY to loan on city property; money on hand. No delay.
ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON,
28 Peachtree St.

ATLANTA
REAL ESTATE
EXCHANGE
WANTS northern emigrants to write for our Bulletin and examine our large assortment of farms and sites for small colonies.
We have listed nearly
TWO MILLIONS
worth of country and city property and no day passes without adding to our lists.
ATLANTA REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

G. W. ADAIR. FORREST ADAIR.
G. W. ADAIR,
Real Estate and Renting Agent.
14 Wall Street, Kimball House.
I Have a North Side Home
of seven rooms on a lot seventy-eight feet front, in 200 feet of Peachtree street and in four blocks of Aragon hotel, which I can sell for $4,500. No comment is necessary.
A vacant lot, 45x200, close in, on Hunter street, is on the market at half price. This lot, if improved, will pay a handsome interest on investment.
I have a customer who wants good
Rent-Paying Property
as an investment. If you have such property come in and list it with me.
G. W. ADAIR.

A. J. West. H. F. West.
A. J. WEST & CO.
REAL ESTATE AND LOANS
We have $2,000 to $3,000 in hand to loan on good Atlanta real estate; terms reasonable and no delay.
The best $2,500 cottage in the city; splendid neighborhood and not one objectionable feature; terms to suit.
Splendid piece of central property located just exactly right, for only 4,500.
A fine 53-acre farm near Lithia Springs for $500.
New, modern home on Piedmont ave., $3,750.
We have all kinds of real estate; if in the market for anything, or if you have anything for sale, give us a call.
A. J. WEST & CO.,
18 Pryor street.

COLUMBIA BICYCLES
Are Standard of the World, $60 and $75.
.....HARTFORD BICYCLES.....
A close second to the Columbia, having many of its features.
$40.00 AND $50.00.
....COLUMBIA CHAINLESS....
The first perfect wheel on the market. Thousands are ridingt and can not say enough in its praise. MOST DURABLE WHEEL MADE,
$125.00
Bargains in second-hand wheels. Finest repair shop in the South.
RIDING ACADEMY IN THE BUILDING.
COPELAND & BISHOP
ELEPHONE 1206. COLUMBIA BUILDING.

HEADQUARTERS
SUPPLIES
For Cotton, Woolen, Oil, Saw and Grist Mills, Cotton Compresses, Guano Works, Quarries, Cotton Gins, Machine Shops, Railroads, etc.
Corrugated and V-crimped Sheet Metal for Roofing and Siding.
General Supply Dealers.
BROWN & KING SUPPLY CO.
47-49 S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.
FOR RENT—Part of store No. 47 South Broad St Power furnished, if desired. Apply on premises

NOW IS THE TIME TO PLANT
SWEET PEA SEED
FULL LINE OF FLOWER SEED.
THE C. A. DAHL CO., 'PHONE 105, 10 MARIETTA ST.

GENERAL TRADE DIRECTORY
Here Are Some of the Leading Business Houses in Atlanta:

ARTISTS AND FRESCOERS.
McKINLEY & OTTO, Interior Decorators, Fresco and Scenic Painters, 40½ Peachtree Street.
CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.
GEORGIA BUGGY CO., 31 South Broad St. Fine Traps, Surreys, Phaetons, Buggies. Lowest prices for best work.
N. C. Spence Carriage Co., 158 Edgewood ave. Headquarters for Buggies and Wagons. Fine Wagons made to order.
Atlanta Buggy Co., Wholesale and Retai Dealers in Carriages, Buggies, One and Two-Horse Farm Wagons, Drays, Road Carts, Harness, Sadles, Whipsand Robes. Agentsfor Mitchell, Old Hickory Tennessee and Chatanooga Wagons, 202 and 203½ Peters street.
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Warm Air Furnaces and Repairs. Phone 523. Moncrief-Downan Co.
CLEANING AND DYEING.
Southern Dye & Cleaning Works, Make old clothes good as new. 22 and 24 Walton street.
Excelsior Steam Dye & Cleaning Works, 53 Decatur st. Telephone No. 41. All kinds of Dyeing and Cleaning done.
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Silk and Woolen Goods Cleaned and Dyed in superior manner. No. 11 Trinity avenue.
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Gate City Engraving Co. Cuts for all purposes. Chas. A. Manston, Manager, Constitution building.
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Wood & Beaumont, 85-87 Whitehall, 70-72 S. Broad. Furniture, Baby Carriages, Refrigerators. Circulars free.
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The C. J. Kamper Grocery Co. Headquarters for reliable Food Products Supplying hotels, clubs and parties
HARNESS AND SADDLES.
Lemke & Furstenburg. Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers—Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets and all kinds of Saddlery Goods, 35 Decatur St., Atlanta, Ga., near Kimball House.
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THE KEELEY INSTITUTE For the cure of Liquor, Opium, Morphine and Tobacco Habits. 591 Whitehall Street.
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Austell Lithia Water, A sure cure for all Kidney and Bladder Troubles. Austell Lithia Water Co., 83 Peachtree street. Phone 1436.
Bowden Lithia Water. A positive cure for all kidney, bladder and stomach troubles. Bowden Lithia Springs Co., 174 Peachtree.
LAUNDRY.
TROY STEAM LAUNDRY Does best work. Agents wanted
Trio Steam Laundry, Wilson & Harris. Proprietors. The leading laundry in Georgia. Agents wanted. Write for particulars.
GUTHMAN STEAM LAUNDRY Agents wanted in other towns. 130 Peachtree Street. Phone 610.
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Atlanta Mattress Co., Manufacturers of all grades of Mattresses. Factory and office, 10 Trinity avenue.
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SAWTELL, THE PRINTER. Printer Publisher. Telephone 1462. 12½ North Broad Street.
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ESTEY ORGAN CO., All grades of the celebrated Estey Organ, Kranich & Bach Pianos; send for catalogue; 61 Peachtree St.
W. E. LIVELY & SON; Cut prices on high-grade Pianos and Organs. Agent for the Gramophone. 104 North Pryor street.
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Southern Rubber Stamp and Stencil Works. Rubber Stamps, Seals & Stencils, Daters, Ink Pads, etc. Send for catalogue. 21 S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.
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